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Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,891—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

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H. W. ULOTH,
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†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
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B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
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Bombay, October 31, 1892.

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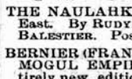

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Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd November, 1892.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that every INDIVIDUAL, PORTUGUESE or NON-PORTUGUESE, who may go to the Province of Mozambique MUST HAVE a PASSPORT from this Consulate or GET COUNTERSIGNED here those obtained from British Authorities, as only under these Conditions he will be allowed to travel freely in that Portuguese Colony.

It is also NOTIFIED that the Captain or Master of a Vessel, whether Portuguese or Non-Portuguese, who does not carry Passport of Passengers duly legalised as indicated above, will have to pay at the Port of Mozambique, at which he may touch, the legal fine and emoluments due to this Consulate.

Portuguese or Non-Portuguese Passengers and Vessels bound for Lourenco Marques are exempted from these conditions which have been stipulated in the instructions, provisionally approved by Provincial Resolution No. 467, dated 1st of October of this year, Articles 3rd No. 1, 5° and 38°.

S. N. BARBOSA CENTENO,
Consul-General for Portugal.

Consulate-General for Portugal in Bombay, 2nd of November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.

Tenders on the Company's form, to be obtained from Undersigned, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£333,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,011		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BROWN'S CIRCUS HORSES, ZEBRA, TENTS, BOATS, GAS ENGINE, PUMP, LARGE TANKS, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, SEATS, DRESSES, CHAIRS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re-Frank Brown (Proprietor, Brown's Circus) an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 2 p.m. at the Brown's Circus Tent, on the Esplanade (opposite the Fort Police Court,) consisting of 2 Circus horses, 2 Ponies, 1 Zebra, 3 monkeys, 3 Ducks, 1 large Circus tent, 1 large, tent top 1 horse tent, 1 dressing room tent, 1 set of American seats, about 500 iron folding chairs, 2 porch entrances, 2 Brussels carpets, 1 green baize carpet: dresses, lights, uniforms, Wooden figures, ticket office boxes, American patent lamps, gas chandeliers, chandelier with 40 burners, 2 very large galvanized iron tanks holding about 4,500 Gallons each with apparatus for emptying, 1 Crossley's "Otto" gas engine 1½ H.-P., 4 feet fly wheel, 1 Gwynnes 3" "Centrifugal pump with suction and canvas hose, 2 large India-rubber sheets, Wigan tubing, sentry box, drum, cart, Stereo-types, 4 property boats, 2 bells, 2 saddles, double set of harness, old guns, swords, old pieces of carpets, canvas bags, rope, wire, picks, shovels, iron rods, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 3, 1892.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

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PUBLISHERS :—"PIONEER PRESS," Allahabad.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS :—LADY HARRIS.

THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.

Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. 4½ Do. do. for 9 months. 4 Do. do. for 6 months. 3 Do. do. for 4 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the BHOPAL STATE FACTORY, the following hands :—Applications with Testimonials stating terms. Wanted not later than the 20th November. Date of joining given against each post. None need apply who has not good experience and possess good testimonials.

HANDS REQUIRED.

No.	Post or Capacity.	Estimated wages in State coin.	Latest date of joining.
I.	Office Head Clerk and Accountant	55–65	At once.
II.	One good experienced Mechanic to take charge and work a Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press	50–75	1st Dec., 1892.
III.	One Valver to take charge of one set of Valves of the above Press	15–20	,,
IV.	One Foreman Lasher to superintend and teach the local laborer to lash the Cotton bales with Hoop Iron	15–20	,,
V.	Two experienced Gin Fitters to take charge of 46 Macarthie's fine bearing Gins by Messrs. Platt Brothers, and to superintend the working of the under Gin Fitters locally kept	20–40 each.	
VI.	One Engine Driver to take charge and drive one compound condensing double cylinder Gin Engine, of 70 Indicative Horse Power. Working Gin by means of Rope Gearing	30–40	

Note.—The applicants excepting No. 1 when applying and sending in copies of their testimonials should also state terms. First—if the Factory is worked for years from one year's end to another, and second—if only worked for the Cotton Seasons, i.e., for 6 or 7 months every year, i.e., from December to July of each year.

All applications to be decided by A. S. up to the 20th November, 1892, the latest.

SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories.

Bhopal, 28th October 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34	,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36	,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40	,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42	,,

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star		Rs. 28	per doz.
Three ,,		,, 30	,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

,, 25 per 2 ,, pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

CROFT, MODY & CO.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST,
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....3½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

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THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

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CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"

CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1892.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

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P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE PEKOE TEA FREE FOR V. P. P.

To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.

THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

DR. ESENJEE'S

WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Rs. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્થુલા શૈકચાદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bath-rooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL

LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

At age 20	next birthday	.....	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	.....	,,	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	.....	,,	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	.....	,,	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	.....	,,	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	.....	,,	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment) : No fines for reviving lapsed Policies ; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Mahar

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£22
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Adham Pile	5,000	100	100	16	89
Apte Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue.	500	375	6.25	67½	1055
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	386
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	252
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	42
Napier Printing	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	15,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fireins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Thresher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thresher & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Meerachee)	200	000't	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	00¾'5	2,200	90	300
Bellasis	167	00¼'1	1,000	Nil. 40	125
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	2,500	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	930
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 / 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	525
Mahadpura Cotton Gand.				63	130
P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Motisuli Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	963
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	126½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	400	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	75 / 245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	502½xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	0	100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	420
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	745xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	462½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	750
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.50
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Mahaboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105 par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	170
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	5	1,365
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Suj Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Sun of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Stock	£18	...	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25–10	
China Leaf	"	25	Nominal.
Peshi. Bar Gold old	"	25–0	"
Do. do. new	"	25–0	"
Australia do,	"	25–8	
Bombay do.	"	25–6	
English Sovereigns	"	15-12-6	
Do. Drazors	"	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	319	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Back Bay Baths, Roughton Cup Race.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. I. G. Patrick Stewart and s. s. Bheema left the dock on Tuesday.

THE STRIKE AT THE UNION MILLS.—The strike of mill hands at the above mill is now at an end, the strikers all having resumed work.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—There will be a moonlight ride to Dands this (Thursday) evening. The meet will be at the Bandstand at 8-45, and at the Parsee Statue at 9-15 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Raffaele Rubattino entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Hispania entered, and the s.s. Verona, left it yesterday.

ANNUAL FAIRS.—The Triporee Fair at Walkeshwar begins on the 5th instant, and lasts five days. The Sha Nowasally Fair will be held at Mangalwady on the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant.

REPORTED LOSS OF JEWELLERY.—One Narayen Govindhun, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police the loss of a gold earring, set with rubies and a diamond, valued at Rs. 90.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—On Sunday last, an inquest was held at Bandora, touching the death of Mr. Thomas Sayers, late proprietor of the Temple Bar. The deceased was unwell for some days past and passed sleepless nights. On Saturday last he took an overdose of laudanum to induce sleep, but it cost him his life. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from laudanum.

BURGLARY.—Hyaldas Chimandas, residing at Musjid Bunder Cross Lane, reports that he left home, in company with his wife, at about 2 p.m. yesterday, after locking the door of his room, and that on his return at 6 p.m. he found the lock intact, but on entering the apartment he discovered that four of his boxes were forced open and gold and silver ornaments and also cash, collectively worth Rs. 493, abstracted.

THE JAINS AND FEVER.—A public subscription has been raised by the Jain Association of India to send medical apprentices and medicine to Patan, Radhanpur, Visnagar, and the surrounding districts, where the people are badly suffering from malarious fever. In each town and village the number of deaths is daily increasing. About Rs. 2,000 have been subscribed. It is hoped, the public and specially the Gujraties, will give their helping hand.

POCKET-PICKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Mahomed Abdoola was charged with picking the pocket of Ahmed Abdoola. It appears that on the evening of the 29th ultimo, complainant was at a theatre, in Falkland Road, when accused picked his pocket of a purse, containing Rs. 2-11-0. He was seen by another Mahomedan who made him over to the police. His Worship convicted him of the offence, and he having pleaded guilty to three previous convictions, the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Taunhauser ... Wagner.
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber.
Valse	The Rose of the Vale ... Birch.
Menuett	... Boccherini.
Soldiers' March, Dame Blanche	... Bolldieu.
Quadrille	German Songs ... Resch.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse ... Strauss
Overture	Bandits Strouhe ... Suppe
Valse	Kunstler Leben ... Strauss
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore ... Verdi
Selection	Fatinitza ... Suppe
Galop	Tout a la Joie ... Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION AT PAREL.—A pleasing ceremony took place on Monday evening, at the Parel Staff quarters, by Mr. B. Johnson on behalf of the members of the Gymkhana and friends in presenting a pretty gold broach and also a dress ring to Mrs. A. C. Scott, wife of the popular hon. secretary, as a slight token of their appreciation of the great interest and past services rendered to the above at the entertainments, children's treats, &c., at Parel. Mr. B. Johnson, in handing the presents to Mrs. Scott after a few suitable remarks, expressed the sincere wish of all the subscribers that she would be spared for many years to wear them. Mrs. Scott in a few well chosen words thanked the committee and subscribers for the beautiful present and expressions of good-will towards her. The proceedings then terminated.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Three native lads, about ten years of age, named Rama Anta, Datta Savliaram, and Sonu Krishna, were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, the first charged with the theft of Rs. 40 from his grandmother at Poona, and the second and third accused with aiding and abetting the first accused. The latter admitted having stolen Rs. 40 from his grandmother at Poona some five or six days ago and came into Bombay on Saturday, accompanied by the second and third accused. The accused were arrested by the police on suspicion and detained till the arrival of the first accused's father from Poona. Rs. 31 were found on his person when arrested. The second and third accused said they knew nothing of the theft; they simply accompanied the first accused to Bombay at his request and expense. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused, Rama Anta, to receive six stripes on the hand, and dismissed the second and third lads.

SLAVES ON BOARD THE S. S. KILWA.

DURING the time which elapsed since the Court adjourned the further hearing of this case pending the return of the s. s. Kilwa and the arrival of that steamer, says the *Zanzibar Gazette*, the case has been under consideration by the Government and Naval authorities with the result that as no criminal responsibility was sought to be attached to any of those in charge or managing the Kilwa, Captain Lindley of the Blanche consented to make an application to the Court for leave to withdraw the case against the vessel, proceeding only against the slaves on condition that the latter were freed and the owners punished and all costs paid by defendants. Accordingly on the resumed hearing in the Consular Court on Friday (Oct. 7) such application was made by the plaintiff. Mr. Cracknall at first doubted whether he had the power to grant leave to withdraw the case or even to stop the proceedings, the more so as it had been assumed that the slaves would be liberated, which entirely depended upon the Court who had to consider, first whether they were domestic slaves, secondly, if they were free already, and thirdly, as to the evidence given. Again the Brussels Act states that if an act of slave trade is proved against a vessel the said vessel is the property of the captors. However, under the circumstances, knowing that there had been no criminal responsibility with the defendants and that this had not even been hinted at but only negligence, he would agree to the application being granted. In reply to a question asked by the Judge, it was stated that the defendants were prepared to pay all costs. Judgment was given on the 8th ult.

After consideration and consultation with Sir Gerald Portal Mr. Cracknall acceded to the request, as no charge of any slave trading in a criminal sense is preferred or appears on the evidence against the Manager, Captain Hardinge, or the captain and officers or any members of the crew.

No defence was tendered against the plaintiff's case as regards the slaves. They having all declared that they were detained on board against their will, and as he gave no reason to doubt their declaration, are entitled to their freedom. The Government of Zanzibar has undertaken to pay the cost of the Court.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·757
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions o f ind ... SSE, E, ESE, SE, S, SSW, SE.	
Movements of Wind in 4 hours	212
* From midnight to midnight.	
Fall of Rain	0·67
Total fall during month	0·67
" year	95·12
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Nov.	0·00

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following matters were heard :—

RE SAIYAD MIRZA BIN SAIYAD HOOSEIN SHIRAZER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, for an opposing creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent and two other persons. It was stated in an affidavit that the insolvent had made over his goods and cash to his relations with the intention of defrauding his creditors, with whom he was now trying to compromise by the payment of three annas in the rupee. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination to come on three weeks hence.

RE FRANK BROWN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE BALLAJEE ANANDRAO VIJAYKER.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, this insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. There had been some delay in doing so, as the insolvent had been trying to compromise with his creditors, in which, however, he had failed. His lordship granted the application.

RE NAMAJEE KUSABA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE EDWIN THOMAS.

His lordship, on the application of the same learned counsel, granted insolvent an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE AGA AHMED BIN AGA MAHOMED.

Mr. Mankee, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE LILLADHUR PRANJIVANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent's interim order was extended for three months.

RE CURSETJEE MANEKJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE PERRBHOY RAHIMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the insolvents interim order for three months and for leave to serve notices.

Dinshah Burjorjee, a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker stated that the same creditor had obtained a rule nisi requiring insolvents to show cause why the interim order granted to them should not be cancelled; but on argument before his lordship the rule was discharged with costs. Since that time, the insolvents had been trying to compromise with their creditors, several of whom had signed the compositition deed.

His lordship, after hearing the opposing creditor, granted insolvents leave to serve notices and an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE GOPALJEE DEWCURN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a rule "nisi," calling upon his creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his final discharge.

RE COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE KATRAK.

J. R. Rebello, an opposing creditor, who appeared in person, asked that the petition be dismissed. The insolvent had tried to settle with him, but had not yet done so; and he, therefore, appeared to oppose, some persons who do insolvency business having instructed him to do so.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, on behalf of Motichhand Purbhudas, another creditor, said that the opposing creditor had turned a friend of the insolvent. The curious part of the affair was that the Official Assignee had in his hands some estate of the insolvent; and if in the present application was granted, the estate would again go into the hands of the insolvent. He was the owner of two houses, valued at Rs. 18,000. The learned counsel said he opposed the application because it was not "bona fide."

The amount due to the opposing creditor was Rs. 4,000, the insolvent's total liabilities being Rs. 62,000.

His lordship adjourned the matter for a month, ordering the opposing creditor to file an affidavit within that time.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Pestonjee Heerjeebhoy Mistree; Narsilal Balkissondas; Juhio Manuel de Almeida; Lakhmidas Morarjee Thucker and another; Ramchandra Jodhraj Agarwalla and another; Lakhumsey Ghella; Bhimjee Vithu Rajarker and others; Sheik Ebrahim Gulam Saheb; Ahmedali Kiamudin Bengalee and another; Muncherjee Manekjee Neterwalla; Tukaram Saccaram Chodharee; Baburao Luxmon Marathe; Raja Dewa Singhadia and another; and Govind Bom Vatare and others.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLIA.

THE decision of the Government in the case of the Anglia is as follows :—

The report of the Court of Enquiry was received from the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 31st August. The conclusions at which the Court arrived are—

I.—"That the catastrophe was attributable either to the vessel touching on a lump of sand which had broken away bodily from the Patch and located itself in the channel, or to the Patch itself having shifted and located itself partly in this channel, in which vessels usually have a free course; and we do not think that the small quantity of coal on deck prevented her from righting."

II.—That Mr. Elson, who is a pilot of great experience and acted with all prudence, should be absolved from all blame in this unhappy catastrophe."

III.—The Court add, with reference to the loss of life, that "as to this part of the case we consider on the evidence before us that no blame can be imputed to those in charge of or on board the Anglia, for the loss of life occasioned in the accident.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with great care the report of the Court, the conclusions arrived at by which are stated above. It appears that Branch Pilot Mr. S. R. Elson took the Anglia to the west of the "Patch," a dangerous shallow in the Jellingham channel, intending to turn and pass between it and the Spit, another shallow to the south-west of the "Patch." At that time he was in possession of a chart of the part of the river in which the accident occurred, on which soundings taken on the 13th August, 1892, were marked. This chart, on being compared with previous charts on which soundings are marked, shows that the Patch had been travelling south-west for some time, that between the 6th and 13th August it had advanced 680 yards in that direction, and that there was on the latter day a channel, 1,230 yards in width, between it and the Spit. If the Patch had continued moving in the same direction at the rate at which it moved during the week between the 6th and 13th August, and if the Spit had remained in the same place, the Patch and the Spit would have almost joined by the 24th August. Recognizing the danger to be apprehended from a continuance of such a movement, it was the duty of the pilot to take exceptional care and to have given the Patch a wide berth, even supposing he was justified in taking a course west of the Patch or between it and the Spit at all.

3. The position of the Anglia, as determined by the Assistant River Surveyor at 2 p.m. on the 26th August, is just above one of the 18-feet soundings, and not far from the sounding marked 15, which was the least depth of water on the 13th August. If this is the place where she struck, it is clear that he did not make sufficient allowance, or hardly made any allowance at all, for the possible movement of the Patch. His conduct in taking a course which brought his ship to this spot can only be explained by supposing that he has assumed that the Patch had not moved at all since the 13th August, and even then he steered rather close to danger.

4. Mr. Elson has been called on to make his defence, and has submitted a memorial the chief point in which is that he asserts his belief that the position of the ship at 2 p.m. on the 26th August was not the spot at which he grounded, but that she was driven northward from that spot by the floodtides. He asserts that "cautiously feeling his way and taking careful soundings, he proceeded a distance of about a quarter of a mile below the lump as marked on the chart," that is, he allowed about 440 yards for the movement of the lump, or Patch, in 11 days after the 13th August, although he knew that it had moved 680 yards in seven days before that time.

5. An important point in Mr. Elson's favour is brought forward by the Port Officer, who has informed the Government that "quite recently the Jellingham channel shoaled 2½ feet in a single day." The conclusion to be drawn from this fact is that it is not possible to assert positively that what the Anglia grounded on was an extension of the Patch, though it is extremely probable that it was so.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, after an examination of the series of charts issued to the pilot between the 27th October, 1891, and 13th August, 1892, and a careful consideration of the facts mentioned above, that Mr. S. R. Elson committed a grave error of judgment in not allowing sufficiently for the movement of the Patch; and his Honour is therefore unable to accept the finding of the Court that Mr. S. R. Elson should be absolved from all blame. Making allowance, however, for Mr. Elson's previous excellent record of good services and for the fact that he was absolved of blame by the Court of preliminary enquiry, Sir Charles Elliott does not consider that any further action on his part is necessary beyond this expression of disapproval.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—C. W. ODLING, Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA MOVEMENT.

THE *Indu Prakash* says: Government has expressed its unwillingness to receive a deputation on the subject of the Hindu Gymkhana scheme; on the ground that it is neither useful nor will it be profitable. We do not understand why Government has been so chary of receiving a deputation. It would have offered an opportunity of a personal interchange of views and explanations. There is no lack of precedents for admitting a deputation in such a case. In fact, the first case of the kind, the Parsee Gymkhana, was we learn arranged for by means of a deputation. The time is now rather unsuitable since the approaching visit of the Viceroy must be causing a bustle at Government house; however let us hope the prayers of the memorial will not be lost upon the Government. The sight claimed by the Hindu community for a Gymkhana of their own is the barest justice that the Government can do the community. It imposes no obligation or loss on the Government, while it confers a real favour on the people.

DR. DESHMUKH'S RESIGNATION.

The vernacular papers make much of Dr. Deshmukh's resignation. Says the *Gujarati*:—The facts connected with Dr. Deshmukh's resignation of his post as Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government are more than of personal interest. They show how shabbily able men belonging to the subject population are treated by alien rulers even after long and useful service to Government. It is an open secret that Dr. Lyon, who was entirely satisfied with Dr. Deshmukh's work, recommended him on the eve of his departure to the post which he himself had occupied. The medical service is, however, a close service more or less entirely monopolised by Europeans and Dr. Deshmukh's claims were ignored. Since then the post of the Chief Chemical Analyser to Government has more than twice fallen vacant for short periods. Lord Ripon appointed Sir Romesh Chunder to the acting Chief Judgeship of the Calcutta High Court, but the Local Government has persistently slighted Dr. Deshmukh's claims to the acting appointment. The injustice of the situation does not end here. It is well known that some of the incumbents, who have acted as Chief Chemical Analysers to Government, were not experienced men, and their assistant had to do almost the entire work. Now Government tell him that he will not be permitted to practise as a private medical practitioner. When all the professors of the Grant Medical College are allowed to carry on a very lucrative profession, it is scandalously unfair for Government to prevent Dr. Deshmukh from practising, especially when for years past he has been permitted to do so. We believe if some of the professors were similarly prohibited, their lectures would be more thorough, instructive and useful to students than at present. Government have not, however, the moral courage or the consistency of principle to carry out this much-needed reform. Even if there were some rules in the way of Dr. Deshmukh, Government could have treated his case as a special one.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—We are sorry we have no space this week to deal with the subject matter of the letter to which our correspondent "On Looker" desires to call the attention of the public and the Government. The circumstances under which Dr. Deshmukh has been compelled to resign his post of Assistant Chemical Analyser, which he filled for thirteen years with credit to himself and advantage to the public, are of a character which needs to be well investigated. They raise important questions affecting public interests, and we agree with our correspondent that these should seriously engage the careful consideration of Government and leaders of public opinion. It would be short of a positive scandal were the matter to be allowed to pass into oblivion. Personalities apart, the incident raises, in our opinion, questions affecting the principles which regulate public appointment of the character which Dr. Deshmukh held.

THE LATE MR. W. E. HART.

Says the *Natives Opinion*: Both as a Judge of the local Small Causes Court and as an Officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court, he had carved out for himself a unique position both at the bar and among the people. His experience as a Judge held out to him brilliant prospects in the field of practice, and soon after retirement he did return to our shores with the object of making them a home for some time. Unfortunately the fates were against him, and he fell a victim to his dangerous malady. To our educated countrymen the lectures he delivered on the cultivation of the vernaculars must bring his memory with great force, and when the subject of the introduction of the same was before the Senate for consideration, he spared no pains to convince that august body that, in the cultivation of the vernaculars, principally lay the real educational progress of the natives of this country. But the Senate was inexorable, and the question of the introduction of the vernaculars was ultimately negatived.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: We regret to hear that Mr. Hart died at sea while on his voyage home. In him Bombay loses an accomplished English scholar and a sound counsel who, till late, as the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, was highly esteemed for his excellent forensic talents. The literary world of Bombay will, we are sure, specially deplore the premature loss.

The *Gujarati* states:—The sad news about the death of Mr. Hart, the retired Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has caused painful surprise to good many in Bombay. After his return from England he scarcely enjoyed good health, but no one was prepared for the distressing termination of a career which looked so hopeful at one time. As a Judge of the Small Causes Court, his work was always appreciated by the bar as well as the outside public. His learning, industry, and uprightness were universally admired, and had his life been spared for some years more, he would probably have secured a prominent position among the leading lawyers of the Bombay bar. He possessed considerable literary accomplishments, and his writings and speeches indicated no mean grasp of the questions he handled. He was an honest, simple-hearted and sympathetic Englishman, and we are really sorry his career has ended so prematurely under very distressing circumstances.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The announcement of the death of Mr. W. E. Hart, late Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, will be received with deep regret by natives as well as Europeans in this city. It came quite as a sudden shock. The circumstances of his death are extremely touching. He resigned his appointment last year and, having spent a few months home, returned here to practise at the bar. He expected to derive a good income from practising as a lawyer, and vigorous health, legal experience and uncommon ability and accomplishments were all in favour of the fulfilment of his hopes. Within a short time he had fairly established himself in practice, when a sudden stroke of paralysis necessitated his taking ship again for home, which he was never destined to reach. He died on the way out about a day's passage from Aden and was buried at sea. The affliction will be deep and heavy to his wife and children, for whose sake we believe, he withdrew from the comparative ease of the Bench to undertake the laborious duty of a lawyer in good practice, as he himself hoped to be. Mr. Hart was a good English scholar with a turn for versification which he showed to admirable advantage in his Lays of the Law. While on the bench of the Small Causes Court, he had earned for himself the deepest respect and esteem of lawyers of every degree who appeared before him. His quiet humour often tickled them, and his patience, judgment, and calm judicial temper always satisfied them. Mr. Hart's death is in some measure, a loss to Bombay.

The *Subodha Patrika* observes :—Mr. Hart was a man of great parts and amiability of disposition. He acted with great credit in the chair of English Professor at Elphinstone College between 1872 and 1874. In 1883, he was appointed Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, where he displayed considerable tact, judgment and legal knowledge. This post he resigned in July last and resumed practice in the High Court. His death will cause wide regret both in European and native society in Bombay.

METAL MINING SHARES.

A CIRCULAR to the shareholders of the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company, writes a Calcutta correspondent, confirms the information given under this head last week. The shares went to 8 annas prior to issue of the circular and then fell flat and receded to 6 annas, since recovering to 6¼ annas. This will of course be disappointing to those who had been buying on the quiet and expected the price to bound to a rupee at least. In reference to all precious metals mining schemes on this market, the fact remains that after the school of adversity men have gone through during the past three years, they take all information, whether oral or printed, *cum grano*, nor can they be blamed for their incredulity Three or four other companies have been dealt in during the week, not that they have discovered anything, but purely in the reflected glory of the company named above. The veteran Sonapet has been asked for at about 5 annas, and among minor satellites, Western Patkoom at 2½ annas.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Drachenfels, 1,806 tons, Captain W. Tegge, cleared yesterday for Cadiz, Antwerp and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 2,713 tons, Captain F Speck, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.—A numerous Assortment of strongly made artistically designed 18-carat gold Telescopic and slide Pencil Cases for attachment to the Chain or ordinary use. Rs. 27, 35, 40 to 125. 65. Set with Pearls for Ladies' use Rs. 45 and Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' GLOVES.—A fresh arrival of the best French-Makes, 4 to 12 Buttons, in Tan, Drab, Grey and Black.—BADHAM, TILE & Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 15, Marine Street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Bacon on Cut, As. 12 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, As 12 per lb.; Best Hams, as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Only As. 12 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

TO BE LET, A PORTION, suitable for an Office or a shop, of the premises vacated by Bolton and Co. Apply to BOLTON and Co., Esplanade Road.

MR. HARIRAM PANDE, B.A., Vakil, Allahabad High Court, says:—MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS proved very useful last April, when nearly the whole of my fam ly was suffering from Cough brought on by Influenza. My wife who had a specially bad attack of Cough, got altogether cured by those Pills.

ON VIEW.—MR. W. C. GRIEVE'S BONA-FIDE SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, Plants, &c., at Parli Hill, Bandora, TO BE SOLD on Sunday, 6th November.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE JARDINE'S BONA-FIDE SALE of Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Plants, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK, smart, and of good address, WANTED to meet Passengers and to Clear Packages. An experienced man required. Apply personally between 1 and 2 P.M. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

THE PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL for Girls will be OPENED on January the 9th, 1893. Pupils are prepared for Matriculation. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Panchgani High School, for applications for Boarders and for particulars. Little boys under 7 years are received.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, COMPOUNDERS and APPRENTICES for Gujrat Districts. Salaries handsome. Apply personally AMARCHAND P. PADMAR, The Indian and F. Agency Co., No. 97, Tamba Kanta, Pydownee.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V.," care of this Paper.

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SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, or the P. P. Organs, with 4 music rolls and case complete; in good order, very little used, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BRANDY, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors and Messrs. Planat & Co.'s Superior, Old Brandies in cases adapted for Messes, Clubs, Hotels, Trial solicited.—JAMSHEDJEE BRO., & Co., Sole Agents, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18, FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Private Sitting Rooms for single Ladies and Gentlemen as well as the Married Couples. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tassa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

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Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
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A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to
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HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	,,	3,70,000
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A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.
Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.
By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.
THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.
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CHEMISTS,
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THE HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

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DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.
I.
Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.
II.
Extract.
My Dear Mrs. BOND,— ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.
I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,
Yours affectionately,
E. E.
IV.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, including those for Bar Silver at 39¼d. per oz.; and Consols at 96⅞; the only fresh news being the further withdrawal of £225,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. The price of Silver in New York gave way yesterday ⅜ cent, say to 85¼ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent, to 4·86¼ dollars.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d. to 4⅜d. per lb.; and, in Surats, Broach of all grades was lower to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 3·64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were heavy, at 49,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, Monday's drop of ⅛ cent in ready Mid.-Uplands was recovered, the price returning to last Friday's quotation of 8 5-16 cents per lb.; while Futures for February were 23 points above Monday's quotation for January, at 8·31 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 43,000 bales yesterday, comparing as follows with the figures in the two preceding years on the same day, the total for the new season so far, and that in 1891 and 1890, respectively, being as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	43,000	62,000	62,000
Three days' do	164,000	196,000	172,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,537,000	2,311,000	2,252,000

A moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day in a steady market, and we quote this evening Re. 1 per candy higher, all round. The day's purchases have aggregated 2,300 bales—nearly all old stuff—of which exporters are credited with 900, consisting of 200 each of Westerns, at Rs. 168: and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 174; and 150 each of Karanja, at Rs. 172; and Dhulia, at Rs. 166; and 200 Dhulia of the new crop, at Rs. 175-8; while the 1,300 bales of old Cotton taken by the Mills is made up of 600 Nugger, at Rs. 162-71; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 171-3; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 180; Bengals, at Rs. 156; Julgaum, at Rs. 170; and Wadwan, at Rs. 172; per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small export business has been done again to-day in this market, the tone of which has become dull; but previous prices are still quoted.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market. *Linseed* has become dearer by half an anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	773	bales.
Wheat	9,390	cwt.
Linseed	2,794	,,
Rapeseed	6,689	,,
Gingelly	8,235	,,
Poppyseed	526	,,
Castorseed	1,304	,,
Rice	2,146	,,

FREIGHTS are still quiet, and takers of tonnage scarce. The ready steamer "Sherryvere" has been fixed for two ports at 14s. 6d. per ton, with some reduction if she is sent to one port only.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, and though the enquiry thereat was trivial, in the absence of Merchants Bill, rates fell 1-32d. to 1s. 2 29-32d. and 1s. 2 15-16d., respectively, until later on, in the day when 1s. 2 15-16d. was again obtainable for Telegraphic, without, however, attracting buyers. For three months' sight Credits, the ruling rates have been 1s. 3 5-32d. for November delivery; 1s. 3 3-16d. for December; and 1s. 3 7-32d. for January, at which we have heard of a very small amount being placed; and, as is usual on a Wednesday, the tendency has been to await the result of Council allotments, and the market closed meantime as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·59¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The stronger feeling which prevailed in this market yesterday, was not sustained on opening this morning, when the tone was weak, and early business was done in Fours, for Account, at 106½, while 105 15-16 was booked later on. At the close a rather firmer tone was apparent, and the market left off at 106 5-16 for Money; and 106 for Account; with 102, nominal, quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected, and beyond a slight change in the quotations of one or two Cotton Press shares, there has been no movement in the movement to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 1.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅝

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	99
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1865	66⅞
Bar Silver	39¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, Nov. 1.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.
HONGKONG, Nov. 2.
The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.
TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 1.
H. M. S. Boadicea, sailed for Colombo in route to Bombay, H. M. S. Redbreast sailed for Aden.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 2.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd November, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	3	30a.m.	21	38
Teheran	2	2	50 p.m.	...	15
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 2nd November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	..	2
,, Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
,, Madras	...	49	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ENGLISH—November 1, at Byculla, after a short severe illness, Sarah Elizabeth, (Bessie) the dearly loved and loving wife of T. M. English, H. M. Mint, aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FALCH—October 23, at Allahabad, the wife of A A Falch, of a daughter.
MARSHALL—October 26, at Dhubri, the wife of Wm Marshall, of a son.
HALPIN—October 23, at Sealkote, the wife of James Halpin, Sub-Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—MACWATT—October 29, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Junior Chaplain, James A A Hunter, Amlurkie, Nowgong, Assam, to Annie, elder daughter of R C MacWatt, M D, of Haymount, Duns, N Bi

DEATHS.

CALDER—October 29, at Bow Bazar Lane, Calcutta, Samue Benjamin, son of the late Capt Henry Calder, of Newhaven Connecticut, New York, U S A.
STEWART—October 5, at Bedford, Mrs E M Stewart, wife of Mr E Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
REYNOLDS—October 14, at Karachi, Letitia Marian, "Dotti," eldest daughter of the late H A Reynolds.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

THE pages of the *New Review* are enlivened by a pronouncement on latter day politics from the pen of Mr. H. W. Massingham, under a heading "Liberalism—New Style," apparently suggested by the label on the hat of Mr. Carrol's Mad Hatter—"Ten and Six-pence—New Style." The new Liberalism will cost the country, if it ever came to be realised, considerably more than ten and six, for Mr. Massingham acknowledges that financially the new Liberalism will not have a leg to stand on if Sir William Harcourt does not at once take a trifle of seven millions a year as ransom from the rich to give to the virtuous poor. Impecuniosity is the note of the new dispensation; at least fifty members of Parliament cannot live on their own means or earnings—therefore every member of Parliament must be paid. The intention attributed to the Prime Minister to make optional payments to members of the House of Commons requiring aid, analagous to the Poor Peers Fund, Mr. Massingham will have none of. All must be tarred with the same brush. The rich and poor must take their stipends, for there can be no discrimination of members who the rich who are not paid and the poor who are. "What Sir William Harcourt wants"—to make a clean sweep of the duties on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, and pay members of Parliament—"is, say, four millions, or even the seven and a-half millions he could get from doubling the death duties. The only way in which a Radical Chancellor could hope to make a *coup* is by following up the suggestion of the Committee on Town Holdings in regard to a municipal death duty, and by replacing the present group of duties by a single graduated tax largely increased, and proceeding by successive abatements to take considerable snips out of the really great bequests." What could be easier, he cries, than to raise the income-tax to, say, a shilling in the pound—why not to two and sixpence in the pound?—and to exempt all incomes under £300 a year. We may take it that we have here the maximum of Mr. Massingham's present and prospective income. He bids Sir William Harcourt not to imagine for one moment that anything less than the substitution for the present complexities of "a single tax on real and personal property rising in an ascending scale with the value of the estate would really touch the imaginations of the people." Obviously the first duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer is to touch, not the pocket, but the imagination of the taxpayer. Sir William is warned that in remitting taxes it is not his duty to satisfy the fiscal conscience of a handful of experts—"The vital aim of a democratic Chancellor is to relieve labour at the expense of property." He must get rid of indirect taxation "which is to-day the broad basis of our fiscal system." Mr. Goschen did everything that a mere vote-catching ingenuity could do; there is therefore now only room for a larger and freer statesmanship. "Moreover money will be wanted—" for technical education, and at least a beginning of a secondary education; for the better payment of the employés of the Post Office, who are now "sweated" to make profits for the Department; money will be needed to relieve the poverty of the London County Council, so that its popularity may continue, and it may discharge its social duties with a tranquil mind with the funds obtained from the ground landlords.

What is the motive force to carry through this comprehensive application of Mr. Chamberlain's doctrine of ransom, a programme which is admittedly distasteful to the Ministry and the great body of its supporters, who are sneered at as quite behind the present time. The answer is that "the measure of the new Government's necessities must be the measure of its method and programme." Its one chance is to check caves by persistently giving the lead to Social Radicalism. If the Unionist members oppose registration reform, Radical Budgets, payment of Members, Parish Councils, Taxation of land values, the true mandate of the Rural Labourers' Conference, they will lapse into sheer Toryism and be heard of no more. Mr. Chamberlain is, in the opinion of the Radical Socialists, bound to fight against such a result. The Liberal Party have no option but to go forward at "express speed" at the jog trot the Tory Democracy of the last Administration can easily outpace it. It is necessary to secure the future by satisfying the workers that if they vote for the Liberals they will get the legislation they require; they will then rally to the party of real progress and make it independent of the rich:—"The funds of the National Liberal Federal Association are fed by a decreasing number of rich men who cannot be expected to go on paying the piper when they are no longer able to call the tune. Supposing the new administration goes to pieces a year or so hence," he asks, "will the party be in a position to stand the enormous drain of a second General Election? I doubt it. The payment of members therefore becomes a defensive measure of the first urgency, the building up of a new commissariat before a fresh campaign." The calmness with which this advanced politician dismisses nearly every leader of his party and the bulk of the rank and file to the limbo, prepared for out-of-date and incapable politicians is refreshing. The only thing about the present Cabinet that makes it, in his view, one whit better than that of 1880, which was mere Whiggery, is that the Cabinet now contains only five peers, and that they do not so distinctly guide it as the titled members did in Mr. Gladstone's previous Cabinets. The Cabinet of 1880 was a stirabout in which the aristocratic Whig and middle-class Radicalism mixed no more than oil and water. All their measures proved abortive, and it required six years of exclusion from office to bring the Liberal party to its senses. They found that with Tory Democracy at work, the choice lay between Radicalism and wreck. County Councils, free education, a plausible suggestion of democracy, in the cutting down of the food taxes, and admitting the principle of graduating the rich man's house and death duties made the difficulties of the Liberal position very sensible. Fortunately for them the action of the heads of the different Departments of the Government was uniformly harsh and unsympathetic and the Liberals made full use of the opportunity thus given for damaging attack. But the front bench men and their henchmen were slow to realise the strength of the new currents. Mr. W. E. Gladstone is impeached by Mr. H. W. Massingham for his Oxford tone and traditions. He looks at everything from the point of view of Oxford and the country-house, and considered that it was derogatory to have men from a different purlieu in his Ministry. Another fault alleged against the G. O. M. is that he not merely towers over his colleagues, he dwarfs them. Mr. Chamberlain found that although in the Cabinet of 1880-85, he could make no impressions on its counsels. He was naturally irritated, and was a source of irritation to his colleagues. Sir Charles Dilke gave himself up the duties of his office as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Respectable mediocrities, mere peers and the like were regarded as excellent colleagues, because they submitted to the commanding temperament of their chief Mr. Massingham regrets that the same men, and men of a very similar class, have been made into ministers after the General Election of 1892. Working men of the calibre of John Burns are not in office. Mr. Burt is a man who has never been in touch with the new Unionism—Unionism which has nothing whatever to do with the Irish question. It is a ground of complaint and of scarcely veiled threats that the Irish Nationalists have hitherto shown little sympathy with the local movement. The hope is expressed that Michael Davitt will bring his colleagues to recognise that the Irish question is only a part of the great democratic movement; otherwise it is not obscurely hinted they will find that the Radical Socialists care very little for Home Rule. The promised Bill he admits must be submitted first to the House of Commons and it may pass, but it will be thrown out by the House of Lords in the first and probably in the second Session, then it will be vital to the fortunes of the Liberal Party that they shall be able to go to the country and show that they have passed measures on which the working men of Great Britain have set their heart, and that the new Radicalism and not the Tory Democracy have their welfare at heart. There is inspiration in youth as well as in genius, and Mr. Massingham is a very young politician. He certainly speaks as could only be expected of one inspired by youth or folly when he recommends the Cabinet to rely for ultimate victory at the polls on the gratitude and enthusiasm of the labour group in Parliament numbering seventeen all told—including Mr. Burt. The "measure of the difficulties" awaiting the Government when it meets Parliament in January is sufficiently indicated in the amusing pages of this new reviewer.

THE interesting and valuable note which Mr. John O'Connell has drawn up on the effect of the low rates of exchange in the present year on the concession from Indian Currency into sterling of guaranteed interest and other sterling transactions of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the first half of the present year, will, it may be hoped, dissipate the illusion that low exchange is favourable to railway enterprise. There was an increase in the Company's earnings it is true, but when the traffic returns are analysed it is found that seventy-two per cent. of the increase was on inland and local traffic, which had nothing whatever to do with the export and import trade. But allowing for this and deducting two-and-a-half lakhs from the extra export traffic assumed to be due to the low exchange, the Company would have been richer by £27,000 had exchange been at the level of 1890, and £23,000 had it been the same as in 1891. Had the exchange conditions of 1890 prevailed in the present year, the Government would have profited to the amount of £48,000. The total loss to the Government in the twelve months ending in June last is little short of twenty-four lakhs; the loss to the Company has been eight lakhs and thirty thousand rupees; to the Government and to the Company together the total loss occasioned by the "healthful stimulus" of the fall in exchange was thirty-two lakhs. The Government received from the Company nearly sixty-four-and-a-half lakhs; this amount transmitted into sterling was £19,000 short of the amount which had to be paid by the Government for guaranteed interest. Had exchange remained at 1s. 10d. the earnings would have paid 8¾ per cent. on the capital; the fall in exchange has converted what would have been a splendid dividend into an actual loss. Without going so far back if we turn to the accounts of 1886, where the rupee was at 1s. 5d., the Government after paying the interest on capital had a profit of little less than six lakhs, which was decidedly better than a dead loss of £19,000 on the year ending last June, when railway business was improved by a falling rupee. Mr. O'Connell having set forth the statistics which give this instructive story in detail confines himself to one observation—that the small increase in the company's earnings from the export traffic in the year in question did not compensate Government and the country for the heavy loss incurred by the fall in exchange. This reads like a truism; but it is necessary to state it, for the real effect of the fall in exchange, though patent enough is not yet clear to all our friends.

LIEUTENANT ROOKE may have spoken what he believes to be the truth as to the condition of the Roumania and the circumstances attending her stranding, but too much credence ought not be attached to his statement any more than to any other ex-parte statement. It is next to impossible for any landsman to form an intelligent idea as to a vessel's seaworthiness or the most fitting course to adopt in an emergency with a view to saving the ship and its passengers. It may be taken for granted the officers who valued their own lives as well as those of their passengers would follow the line of conduct most calculated to save life. Unfortunately, not one of them has survived to defend the memory of his brother officers from the aspersions which Lieutenant Rooke has thought fit to cast upon them. And there may not be much in the contention of the owners that the fact of the officers having all lost their lives demonstrated that they did their duty as they ought. Their approach to land which they should have avoided was—if not accidental—presumably directed with a view to correcting their position, the prevailing thick weather preventing them taking the customary observations. This must remain but a speculation unless some chance wave washes ashore the chief officer's log, when much doubt may be cleared away. The condition of the ship can easily be ascertained from Lloyd's and the Board of Trade surveyors at Liverpool. The rescued lascars may perhaps be able to give definite evidence as to the captain's order after the vessel had stranded. The friends of the unfortunate passengers may, possibly, incline to accept the statements of Lieutenant Rooke as they stand. But the circumstances in which he made them must not be forgotten. Distressed and sorrow-stricken at the loss of his fellow-passengers, his lamentable condition after reaching the shore, and his prolonged danger of dying of cold and hunger after escaping the waves are not conditions which conduce to the formation of a calm and dispassionate judgment as to the manner in which the steamer's officers and passengers were brought to a terrible and ever to be lamented death.

THE finding of the Court of Inquiry on the circumstances attending the Anglia disaster on the Hughli was so decidedly unsatisfactory, that it does not cause any surprise that the Lieutenant-Governor has revised and in some respects reversed it. It was necessary somebody should be hanged to appease the populace. But the outcry against the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would have been as loud as that against the original finding, had not his Honour judiciously tempered them to such a degree as practically to nullify them. The pilot is held to have committed a grave error of judgment, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to do more than express his disapproval of the finding of the court that the pilot be absolved from all blame. We do not for a moment suppose that his Honour has not considered the matter according to his lights, but it is remarked by shipping people on this side of India that the course adopted by the Bengal Government, while satisfying the clamour for a victim, obviates the necessity of abstruse calculations as to centre of buoyancy and centre of gravity on which they base a feasible theory regarding the cause of the Anglia's capsizing.

CAPTAINS HARRISON AND SHAKESPEAR and Lieutenant Rose, as we remarked yesterday, were set forth by the Commander-in-Chief as deserving of special mention in connection with the operations in the Chin Hills. This selection slightly differed from the list suggested by the Commander of the expedition, and according to the telegram which appears in another column the War Office authorities have made their own. Captain Harrison and Lieutenant McMunn receive the Distinguished Service Order. The other two are passed over. It is a thankless task to discriminate in matters of this kind, but the War Office differs from a commanding officer in respect of a soul and a body. Captain Harrison and Lieutenant McMunn, R.A., each directed telling marches and operations, and their services were highly spoken of by the Officer Commanding. So also were the services of others. But we may take it that in future everybody is not to receive brevet promotion or a D. S. O. for these trans-frontier camps of exercise.

OWING to a clerical error, for which we are not responsible, it was stated in our issue of yesterday that the Himalaya, with the English mails of the 21st ult., will arrive on Sunday instead of Saturday morning. The vessel could have arrived on Friday but for some delay, presumably quarantine obstructions, such as the Sutlej had to undergo. Special arrangements are being made at the Apollo Bunder to avoid inconvenience.

FOR the past fifteen years, says a contemporary, the Foreign Trade of the N.-W. P. and Oudh has been registered, every year only serving to confirm the sense of its insignificance. It is concerned only with Tibet and Nepal, and consists of imports of borax, salt, and wool from the former country, in exchange for grain, cotton goods and sugar; and grain, oil-seeds and timber from the latter in exchange for cotton goods, sugar and metals: the whole value

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Several more burials of those lost in the s. s. Roumania took place to-day, including Mr. Rooper and Miss Catherine Boutflower, in the presence of the British Consul, Captain Hamilton, and Lieutenant Rooke and the Officers of the Peniche Garrison. The Right Rev. Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Gibraltar, officiated.

The remains of the passengers are being interred in temporary graves pending their removal to England.

The Anchor Line owners, in reply to Lieutenant Rooke's comment, declare that the Roumania sailed in perfect condition, and that the officers were men of great experience and well versed in the route, and doubtless did their duty like men since none of them survived.

FURTHER BURIALS OF THE ROUMANIA'S PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Keily and Miss Pisani, who were lost in the Roumania, have been buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Obidos in the presence of a large and respectful concourse of people.

The identification of most of the bodies thrown up on the shore is found to be impossible, owing to the absence of any distinguishing marks on the clothes.

ACCIDENT TO THE GREAT NORTHERN EXPRESS.

An accident happened to the Great Northern night express this morning on its journey from Edinburgh to London at Thirsk, where a goods train was run into and several passengers killed and injured.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Indian Currency Committee, presided over by Lord Herschell, have heard the evidence of Mr. James Thorburn, of Messrs. Sir C. Forbes and Co., and also of the manager of the Union Bank of Scotland. The sittings of the Commission have been adjourned for a week.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

Acting upon the advice of his medical advisers Mr. Gladstone will not be present at the Guildhall Ministerial banquet this year.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

Captain Harrison and Lieutenant MacMunn have been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for their services in connection with the defence of Sadon in Burma.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

The *Standard* states that Russia has demanded of the Porte that all Russian war material shall have free passage through the Dardanelles, at any time, and without previous sanction.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

When Lord Roberts' mission proceeds to Jellalabad, the telegraph line will be relaid from Jamrud as far at least as Lundi Kotal. All the necessary material is available at Peshawar, and the wire could be put up on the shortest notice. Heliographic communication could be maintained between Lundi Kotal and Jellalabad; but it would be more satisfactory if the temporary telegraph line wire could extend to the latter place, thus facilitating the interchange of messages in India.

THE SONEPORE FAIR.

The European camp at the Sonepore Fair is now practically pitched, and the native portion is fast filling up. There are several large private camps, but the European gathering does not promise to be so large as usual. The racing bids fair to be better than last year. The Poornima bathing day for Hindus falls upon Friday, the 4th. The first day's racing is to-morrow (3rd). The course is a little hard.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE BOKHARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

H. M.'s gunboat Porpoise arrived at Hongkong on the 18th ultimo, bringing twenty-three survivors from the wreck of the Bokara, lost off the Pescadores Islands during the hurricane she encountered on the 10th inst. between Shanghai and Hongkong. The total number of lives lost is 125. The saved comprise seven Europeans and sixteen lascars. At 10 p.m., on the 10th heavy seas broke over the steamer staving in the skylights and the stokehole doors, and extinguishing the fires which made it impossible for the engineers to remain below and the ship became utterly unmanageable, and at midnight she struck the reef, 250 yards off Sand Islands. Striking a second time she went down like a stone.

The interest in the Hongkong community in missing the mail packet was intensified by the fact that the passengers included the Hongkong Cricket Club Eleven, returning after a match with Shanghai. A brief telegram from Dr. Lowson to Dr. Atkinson, Government Civil Hospital, raised false hopes that all the passengers had been saved, but news of the terrible disaster followed which cast gloom and sorrow over the colony. The twenty-three saved include seven Europeans: Mr. Prickett, chief officer; Mr. Jones Perry, third officer; Mr. Sweeny, fourth officer; Quartermaster Lewis, Quartermaster Ward, Dr. Crowson, Lieutenant Markham, and sixteen lascars. The following are believed to have perished:—Major Turner, Army Pay Department; Captain Dawson, Hongkong Regiment; Captain J. Dunn, Commanding Army Service Corps; Lieutenant Burnett, Shropshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant Boyle, Royal Artillery; Quartermaster-Sergeant Jeffkins, Royal Engineers; Sergeant Mumford, Shropshire Light Infantry; Sergeant Donegan, Shropshire Light Infantry; Mr. Taverner, Audit Office; Mr. Purvis, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. Charles Wallace, clerk, Matheson and Co. The other passengers were—from London Mrs. Cunniffy, and child; from Ismalia, Mr. and Mrs. Chain; from Bombay, Messrs. Bishop, Lalnia, and Mr. Ralf. A well-founded report is rife that two Europeans, names unknown, have been rescued in the southern islet of the Pescadores. Probably a few more names will be added to the list of the saved. Flags were halfmasted on all Government buildings and vessels in harbour. Condolences were received from the Shanghai Cricket Club with deep feelings of sympathy with the relatives and friends of the lost. Thirty bodies were recovered, including Major Turner, Lieutenant Boyle, Mr. O'Brien, the chief engineer, and four ladies. An official inquiry into the disaster will follow in a few days.

The survivors who arrived per s. s. Porpoise give harrowing accounts of this wreck as the most appalling that ever took place on the China cost. They speak very prominently of the heroic persistency with which Captain Sams, the commander, the officers, and crew fought against the elements to save the ship and the living freight. Apparently the passengers did not realize the danger till the last moment, hence only two managed to reach land safely. All the survivors are more or less injured.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The appointments of Mr. Grigg, as Resident of Travancore, and Dr. Duncan, as Director of Public Instruction, are gazetted.

LORD KERRY.

Lord Kerry left Madras yesterday for Hyderabad to meet H. E. the Viceroy.

THE VICEROY IN POONA.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

H. E. the Viceroy was presented with a welcome address by the Poona City Municipality, the presentation being a private one. About 11 o'clock in the morning their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by Mr. Hewett, officiating Private Secretary, entered the hall, where the President and members were gathered. Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee after being introduced to the Viceroy as the President, read the following address which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket in the shape of a scroll, supported on two elephants and worked on a silver base. The address was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My Lord Marquis,—We, the President and members of the City Municipality of Poona in the Bombay Presidency, beg leave to approach your Lordship with this address of welcome on this, the first occasion of your Lordship's visit to this city, which apart from its old traditions is the seat of the Bombay Government for nearly half the year, and also the centre of several leading public institutions of the Province, such as the Sarvajanik Sabha, the Industrial Association, the Mercantile Association, the Deccan Education Society, the Maratha Association, and others. The people of this ancient city are grateful to the Bombay Government for having conferred upon them the privilege of electing two-thirds of the members of this Municipality and also for allowing the members of this Municipality to elect their President. Both these privileges have been enjoyed by this city for nearly the last seven years.

There is one important subject to which we beg your Lordship's permission to briefly refer. Owing to the fact that the largest military cantonment in this Presidency is located in the neighbourhood of this city, the health of this city is a question not only of local importance but of imperial importance also. Two important sanitary projects, having for their object the drainage of the city and the cantonment of Poona, and a provision of pure water-supply to the city, have been prepared and submitted to the Bombay Government for their approval. Both these projects are estimated to cost over fifteen lakhs of rupees, and when they are finally sanctioned, as we trust they will shortly be, we may be permitted to express the hope that your Lordship's Government will be pleased to favourably consider our application for concessions as regards the water-supply and for a loan under the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879 agreeably to the policy laid down in the Resolutions of the Government of India, dated the 1st January, 1889. We have ventured to refer to this subject in the belief that, unless the Government of India were pleased to place funds at the disposal of the Bombay Government, the Local Government will not be able to favourably consider an application of this Municipality for help in the direction indicated.

There is another important subject to which we beg leave to briefly refer with your Lordship's permission, namely, the reconstitution of the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils. We cannot forget that it is mainly through your Lordship's influential support that the new Act was passed by the British Parliament during the last Session enabling the Government of India to reconstitute the aforesaid Councils on a more popular basis; and we may be permitted to express the hope that your Lordship will be pleased to signalize your administration by giving effect to the declared intentions of Parliament in such a manner as to afford fresh stimulus to the policy of local self-government initiated by Lord Mayo's Government and developed by his successors including your Lordship. We believe this can be best effected by recognising the urban and rural boards in the several provinces of India as units for the selection of some proportion of the non-official members of the aforesaid Legislative Councils.

In conclusion we beg to tender our heart-felt thanks to your Lordship for having condescended to grant us this audience and to receive this address of welcome on behalf of the people of this ancient city. That the Almighty may grant your Lordship and her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne every happiness, prolonged life, and prosperity is the humble prayer of your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

The Viceroy having received the address made a most important speech, which was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to meet the members of your Corporation, and to listen to the friendly words in which you have welcomed me to Poona. Although, as you are aware, my visit to his Excellency the Governor was entirely unpremeditated, and of a private and unofficial character, I should have been indeed sorry to allow it to come to an end without meeting the Municipal representatives of a city, which, as you have reminded me, is conspicuous, not only on account of its ancient traditions and because of the leading position which it occupies as a centre of intellectual activity, but from the fact that it is during a great part of the year, the head-quarters of the Government so ably presided over by my friend Lord Harris. The good-will of such a body, deriving its authority from the freely-exercised suffrages of your fellow-citizens has, I can assure you, a very special significance and value in my estimation. I take note of the wish which you have expressed in connection with the financial provision to be made for the drainage of the City and Cantonments, and for the supply of pure water. I recognise the great value of the sanitary measures to all classes of the community, and more especially to the troops quartered here, the preservation of whose health is a matter of more than mere local importance. Your representations upon this point shall, I can assure you, receive careful consideration. I notice with special satisfaction your reference to the approaching reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. The importance of this reform forced itself upon me from the time when I commenced my term of office in India, and I have never ceased to press it upon the attention of her Majesty's Government. Our proposals have received the cordial support of both the Great Political Parties at home, and I rejoice to know that we are now able to predict, with something like certainty that the time is near at hand when effect will be given to the statute passed this summer by the Imperial Parliament. I can assure you that I have spared no efforts, and will spare none, in order to give effect to that important measure in a manner, which to use your own words, "will afford a fresh stimulus to the policy of local self-government, initiated by Lord Mayo's administration, and developed by his successors."

We are at this moment in correspondence with the Secretary of State as to the rules and regulations to be issued under the new Act, and it would obviously be improper for me to offer you a premature announcement of our intentions, but I may, without indiscretion, tell you that we are in agreement with you upon one of the most important principles involved, and that we hope to be able, in accordance with your suggestion, to recognise the urban and the rural boards, in the several provinces of India, as units for the selection of some proportion of the non-official members of the re-formed Councils. Gentlemen, we do not pretend that we are going to introduce into India fully developed representative institutions of the kind, which have been gradually and laboriously built up in Western Europe, but the proposed enlargement of the Councils, the addition to them of members who will be, as far as the conditions of this country permit, representative of the principal classes and interests of India, the concession of the right of interpellation, and the admission of the annual discussion of the financial statements of the different Governments, will, I venture to think, give to the deliberations of the Councils—and I am speaking both of the Viceroy's council and of the local councils—an importance and a degree of public usefulness to which they have, up to the present time, not attained. One word more before we part. You have reminded me that Poona is the head-quarters of a number of influential associations and organizations, some of which you have enumerated, certain of these bodies have been good enough to express their readiness to meet me as you have done, and it was with great regret that on account of the short duration of my visit, and the special circumstances under which it has been made, I found myself constrained to decline the invitations thus made to me. I am sure, however, that my refusal will not have been misunderstood, and I hope that the cordial acknowledgments which I now beg to offer to you, the legally-constituted representatives of the City of Poona, will be accepted by all classes and sections of the people within the districts of which Poona is rightly regarded as the centre. It remains for me to offer you Lady Lansdowne's best thanks, as well as my own, for our friendly reception. It has been a source of the greatest satisfaction to us both that we are able to find ourselves here.

Khan Bahadur Dorabjee next garlanded their Excellencies and Lord Harris presented bouquets; and after which the deputation withdrew.

In the afternoon Lord Harris held a reception at Ganesh Khind. A very large number of European and Native gentlemen and ladies assembled. The guests were received by Captain Poore and Resaldar Saidullah Khan. After being presented to the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne and Lord Harris the guests dispersed soon after six. The Governor's band was in attendance. The Viceregal party left Ganesh Khind after dinner, the departure being strictly private.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT in Kurram Valley confirms the announcement that the notorious freebooter, Chikkai, has shown his willingness to fall in with the new order of things. For the rest everything is going well with the little force in the Valley, part of which, led by Colonel Turner, and accompanied by Mr. Merk, the Political Officer, was to start on Sunday from Sadda to make the round of the Upper Kurram.

THE acknowledgements of the Government of India have been conveyed to the president and members of the committee, recently assembled at Simla, to frame regulations for keeping the inter-regimental accounts of native infantry regiments of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force. With the exception of a few modifications, the regulations and forms drawn up by this committee have been accepted in their entirety by Government. They will be introduced shortly into the service under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, a standing order being issued to this end by His Excellency, as in the case of the "Instructions regarding the keeping of regimental accounts of Bengal Cavalry" and the "Standing Orders of the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta, during the week ending 22nd October, was 218 against 199 and 239 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 92. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 80 and 22 respectively, against 75 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·3 per mille per annum, against 28·0 the mean of the last five years

THE early crops of maize and sessamum in Burma have now been gathered. The price of sessamum has therefore largely decreased. Prospects of miscellaneous crops are on the whole favourable in Upper-Burma.

H. E. LADY WENLOCK intends giving a garden party to the lady students of the Madras Medical College at Government House, Guindy, and has communicated her desire to the College authorities.

THE Earl of Kerry, son of Lord Lansdowne, arrived in Madras on Monday morning by the Chusan on his way to Calcutta.

BISHOP ALFRED BARRY, who is about to visit India, is the second son of Sir Charles Barry, architect of the House of Parliament. He was born in 1826, educated at King's College, London, and at Cambridge, and ordained in 1850. He was elected Principal of King's College in 1868, Canon of Worcester in 1871, and Canon of Westminster Abbey in 1881. He sat on the London School Board from 1870 to 1876. From 1883 to 1889 he acted as Bishop of Sydney. Last year he was appointed to a canonry of Windsor.

THEATRE goers will regret to hear of the death of Miss Gracie Plaisted. The last month of her life had been very unhappy owing to domestic troubles and poverty, and she met with an accident while at the Cliff House Hotel, San Francisco, which she never entirely recovered from, and which was the indirect cause of her death.

STRANGE inventions are being constantly patented both in India and England. In this country it is not surprising, observes a correspondent, to find patents being frequently taken out for improved processes of manufacturing tea, or even for "an improved method of arranging and suspending punkahs, in addition to the ordinary pendulum swing," though no mechanical contrivance has been found equal to the motive power of the coolie's elbow, so long as he keeps awake. But why should a civil engineer devote his energies to inventing a "nut-cutter, principally intended for cutting betel-nuts into fine threads or strings." Such an invention might reasonably have been expected from those who find the nut palatable, or perhaps when technical education has taken root in the land, we may have many inventions patented in the future connected with articles in daily use amongst the native population, a self-lighting hookah, perhaps, or a chupatti-maker.

MR. NESFIELD has been appointed to be Director of Public Instruction in the North-West Provinces in place of Mr. White, retired.

THE excessive rain which has fallen in Malabar has so far not done much harm to the crops on the Palghat side, but towards the coast they are under water.

A RANGOON telegram says that a scheme for encouraging the study of Pali has been sanctioned by Government, and the examinations held in Mandalay under the rule of the late King are to be revived. Mr. Fryer trusts that this revival will be acceptable to the leading Buddhist ecclesiastics, and that the funds provided by Government may be supplemented by private benevolence. He anticipates with confidence that the people of Burma will interest themselves in this attempt to revive and perpetuate the intelligent study of the language.

THE N.-W. P. and Oudh Government have leased of the Ghazipur Stud lands—recently relinquished by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co. of Calcutta—to two European landholders and zemindars of the district.

THE appointment of Diwan Uttam Chandar as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, appears to have caused heart-burning among the native official classes who expected, and apparently desired, Pundit Nand Lal, Munsiff and Second Class Magistrate, to get the step.

A RAWALPINDI correspondent writes that Colonel Newill, in Political charge with Sirdar Ayub Khan, is leaving his post. The reason is not stated; but, of course, it is rumoured that he will succeed Colonel Prideaux as Resident in Kashmir.

THE survey for the line of railway from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry on the Salween River in Upper Burma has been sanctioned.

THE Mu Valley Railway has been badly breached by heavy floods near Kanbulu. It will not be possible now to open the Shwebo-Kanbalu section for passenger traffic for some months, but goods traffic will be resumed as soon as possible.

ALL Forest Rest Houses on the Nilgiris are available for the use of the public when not required by the officers of the Forest or other Public Departments, but they cannot be occupied for more than forty-eight hours. A permit for such occupation must be previously obtained from the Collector for each individual wishing to occupy a forest bungalow.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Pigot, sitting on the Original Side, Mr. Avetoom, instructed by Messrs. Leslie and Sons, applied on behalf of the Mawarri firm of Sewrain Das Mungulchand, creditors to the extent of Rs. 10,200. for an order of adjudication against Mr. John Daly Nicholas, the sole surviving partner in the business lately carried on under the name and style of Kelly and Co. Mr. Avetoom moved on an affidavit showing that his clients were creditors in respect of Rs. 13,000 in September last, that Messrs. Kelly and Co. being unable to meet the claims of all their creditors at once, agreed by a letter of license, dated the 16th of September 1892, to pay, on execution of a settlement deed four annas on the rupee, the remainder to be paid within six weeks from that date, and that if in the interval the indebted firm committed any act of insolvency, the letter of license as well as the deed were to be considered void. It was further alleged that Mr. Nicholas had left the jurisdiction of this Court with intent to defeat and delay his creditors, and was residing in England. Counsel submitted that this was a palpable act of insolvency, and prayed that the order asked for be granted in terms of the petition. Two letters had been received, one from Messrs. Kelly and Co. and the other from Mr. W. H. McKewan, an assistant in the firm, announcing that they had suspended payment from the 27th instant. His Lordship adjudicated Mr. J. Nicholas an insolvent, and directed that all his property, and also the property and effects of the business of Kelly and Co., together with those of the late partner Mr. Peter James Nicholas, deceased, be vested in the Official Assignee.

THE view that the recent successes of the Amir's troops were not decisive against the Hazaras is confirmed. That they have inflicted severe punishment on the Hazaras is true, but they lost heavily in the process, and the great difficulty in maintaining supplies continues to hamper their operations.

ON Friday the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne and staff dined at Bhopel as guests of Her Highness the Begum, who received their Excellencies at the station, and at the dinner proposed the health of the Queen-Empress.

CAPTAIN J. F. MANIFOLD, of the Royal Horse Artillery, has been selected for the appointment of Private Secretary to Sir Charles Crosthwaite, when the latter assumes the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces.

UPPER Burma it appears is not yet "out of the wood" as regards famine, and rain is generally wanted throughout the country there. The Shwebo and Wandwin districts are now giving cause for anxiety, and relief works will probably be required there if the prospects do not improve.

RECENT letters from England say that Army medical matters will be brought before the new Parliament as soon as practicable. Mr. Stanhope's warrant did not satisfy the doctors, and the British Medical Association believe that Mr. Gladstone's Government will grant the further concessions desired.

A FATEHGARH telegram of 30th October says:—Sirdar Singh, Brahman, and an Ahir, two notorious dacoits and proclaimed offenders, together with another dacoit, were arrested last evening by Inspector Grange, at a village 26 miles from here. Two guns and three revolvers were also secured.

A SADDA telegram of 28th October says:—Things have been going very quietly here, and nothing particular has happened. A number of Orukzai jirgas have been visiting the political officers, and it is said by them that Chikai has "given in," as they call it on the frontier. His father, a venerable old gentleman with a fearful gash across one eye, has been in the camp. To-morrow a force of 500 rifles, 2 guns, and 50 sabres starts with Colonel Turner and Mr. Merk to make the round of the Upper Kurram, returning here about the 18th November. The weather is very pleasant, but clouds commence to gather now of an afternoon over the heights of the Safed Koh. The health of the troops is good.

THE week has witnessed the formation of a Bankers' Association in Calcatta composed of the exchange banks, which will be one of the many useful commercial associations under the auspices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The advance to this state of cohesion has been gradual, and it is not many years ago that the banks in this city worked much on the principle of every man for himself. Some four years a monthly symposium of bank managers came into being, and that has now given place to a proper association, it having been felt that it was to their interests to so band themselves together. A preliminary meeting was held this week, at which in addition to founding the association, one or two additions were made to the existing code of rules, in reference to the purchases by the banks of private bills. It is understood that the association will meet monthly or fortnightly as occasion may require.

THE suspension of Messrs. Kelly and Company, on Thursday, says a Calcutta correspondent, was quite unattended by any flutter in business circles, as it had been known for some time that the house was slightly embarrassed. Neverhless it was hoped that arrangements would be made at home to carry on, but the death of the senior partner, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, on the 12th instant, resulted in the closing of the London and Calcutta firms. On the application of a native creditor, in the Insolvent Court the Calcutta firm were adjudicated insolvents by Mr Justice Pigot, and the estate vests in the Official Assignee. The firm is very old standing, and was among the pioneers of the linseed trade, when, years ago, they were about the first to turn their attention to the extraction of linseed oil, and conducted these operations on a large scale in their mills at Liverpool. Of late years the trade passed largely into the hands of rival exporters, but they were, nevertheless, up to very recently a first class and very respected house.

A GREAT deal has been said about the unhealthiness of cycling, and in particular it has been represented that young children may incur all sorts of diseases and deformities by indulgence in this now popular means of locomotion. Dr. Turner, who is both a medical man and an eminent racing cyclist, tells us in to-day's *Bicycling News* that children not less than six years of age, who are properly fitted with a machine, and who ride in proper form and position, may cycle within the limits of moderation and derive benefit instead of harm from the exercise. As to the length of a journey, no rule, he thinks, can be laid down, as no two children of the same are alike. The only thing that can be said is that anything more than moderate fatigue is injurious. A young growing child suffers much from over-exertion. Though at the finish of a ride he may seem fairly fresh, still, if he has done too much, the results will be apparent soon after, and a sleepless night and a distaste for food will show that the system is poisoned by the products of its own waste. Excessive speed is more injurious than excessive distance, and excessive climbing than either. Dr. Turner gives a word of warning about sickly children. No young child with any organic weakness, whether of heart, lungs, joints, or nervous system, should be allowed to mount a machine under any circumstances whatever.

ON the "Poems by Two Brothers," Mr. J. Cuming Walters, Handsworth, Birmingham, writes:—"A great deal of misapprehension exists as to the circumstances under which the late Lord Tennyson and the Rev. Charles Tennyson-Turner published the 'Poems by Two Brothers.' On the authority of the late Mr. Hamilton Hume, author of the 'Life of Edward John Eyre,' it is stated that the publisher of the 'Poems by Two Brothers' paid the authors £10 for the copyright. In these days no doubt poets would consider themselves exceptionally fortunate to obtain payment at all for their first volume, but the youthful Tennysons were actually more successful than has been indicated. Some time ago I made a very particular investigation of the facts relating to this strange publication, and as I was the first to reveal the truth which had been undetected and unsuspected for fifty years, perhaps you will permit me to repeat the information. The 'Poems by Two Brothers' were published in 1827 by Jackson, of Louth."

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following brief summary of the articles of leading French and German papers on Tennyson's death. All bear date Oct. 6th or 7th. The "Temps" we have already given. The "Figaro" says "he suited the taste for home, tea, and poetry which is in the heart of every English-woman over forty, but he did not enjoy the unlimited admiration of artists." The "Matin" describes him as "a poet admired by the Queen and the aristocratic youth of England, but effeminate and affected, striving too much after grace of style, often obscure, but always idyllic; his women are sylphs." The "Journal de Geneve" refers to him thus: "A celebrated, lovable, and loved poet. A life without reproach, a talent unsurpassed, and always equal to itself." The "Tribune de Geneve" says his volumes are the delight of England and America; he affected great delicacy of style, and was himself truly sensitive and profoundly religious." The "Neue Freie Presse" considers the most famous of his works to be his small epic "Enoch Arden." The "National Zeitung" says: "'Enoch Arden' and 'The Five Hundred' belong to the poetry of the world." The "Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung" calls him "England's favourite poet through the sweetness and depths of his thoughts, the full flow of his narative, the grandeur and melody of his rhythm."

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What seems to have principally weighed against Dr. Deshmukh's appointment as Chemical Analyser is the strong service interest arrayed against him. There is a disposition habitually to subordinate efficiency of administration to the personal and class interests of the Service—a disposition which calls for a strong protest from the public, to whom efficiency is the principal object and individual and class interests a matter of but little, if any, importance. The vested rights of the Indian Medical Service are often proclaimed from the house-tops, but have never been explained and have never borne criticism. It is difficult to conceive on what ground the Grant Medical College is deemed to exist for the Indian Medical Service only. It will be insulting the meanest understanding to urge that an institution which is supposed to be the means of providing and promoting medical education for the country and of elevating the tone and status of the profession exists only to supply appointments for the supernumerary or reserve officers in the Indian Army, for whom no regimental duties could be found. The primary duty of Army Medical officers will naturally, be, to be attached to the Army, so that when any exigencies of war arise they will be drafted to their military duties. Are we then to suppose that the Grant College is to be shut up and medical education suspended? It is high time the shibboleth of the Service were abolished, as far as the Grant Medical College is concerned. As an educational institution it ought to be governed strictly according to its own wants. The best available men, whether in the Service or out of it, should be chosen as professors, and they should be induced to stick to their posts and cultivate the special sciences which they are chosen to teach. It was only recently that Government seemed to recognise and to give effect to this principle as evidenced by the two appointments specially made with that view. This was done, as is well-known, in spite of the traditions of the Service, and it may be hoped that the beneficent policy so inaugurated will be continued, especially as any departure from such a policy in the case of an important department of the State Service like that of Chemical Analyser to Government must be fraught with mischief. The teaching and training in the Medical College are proclaimed to be second to none in the world. If so, why should its *alumni*, taking the highest degrees in a first-class University, be not held fit to rub shoulder with those in the Army Medical Service? If the Indian graduates, whatever distinction they attain in their own University and in the world, are to be stamped with a permanent badge of inferiority, the College and the University are not worth all the praise that is bestowed upon them. What is the value of the Bombay M. D. if its distinguished holders are not deemed entitled to hold rank with persons who cannot lay claim to any such academic or professional distinction? In the Arts Colleges men trained and passed in this University are held qualified to fill the chairs of professors. Why should it be otherwise in the Grant Medical College? It cannot be that there is any intellectual inferiority in the Indian graduates who have invariably distinguished themselves at the British and European Universities, which is answerable for the rejection of the College graduates as regards their eligibility to be professors. It must be still within the memory of many what opposition was provoked when Government proposed to offer opportunities to selected members of the medical profession to enlarge their knowledge and experience, and at the same time advance the usefulness of the College and Hospital, by granting them honorary connections with the Hospital; and it is the same spirit that seems to have suggested the arrangement regarding the administration of the Chemical Analyser's Department during Dr. Barry's absence.

I am sensible there have been not a few men in the Army Medical Service who have borne aloft the torch of medical science in this Presidency, and to whose generous and kind nature we owe a deep debt. But unhappily the generation who laid the foundations of medical science in this Presidency, men like Doctors Morehead and Peet, Drs. Haines and Hunter, and more recently Drs. Cook and Carter, have gone. The present generation, I regret to say, have no sympathy with the College graduates and College students, and boast that they have not. The College is an educational institution, and ought not to be made a preserve or an appanage for any particular service or class. The dual control of the Director of Public Instruction on the one hand and the Surgeon-General on the other ought to be abolished. Competent men of the Army Service may be appointed professors, but in that case they should cease to be controlled by the Surgeon-General. As educational officers they should be subordinate to the Educational Department. The other colleges of Arts and Science are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. The Grant College should likewise be put on a catholic basis with a staff of professors having no need to look outside the College for promotion. It should be an entirely civil, educational, institution, existing not for this or that body of men, but for the sake of education and science. If this object is strictly kept in view there is no reason to doubt that native medical graduates would find fitting opportunities of cultivating special branches of medical science and filling professorial chairs with distinction and honour to themselves as well as to the institution which reared them. I put in no special plea in favour of native graduates. I say the standard of selection should be entirely fitness and merit. On the present occasion there are all these qualifications combined. Dr. Deshmukh by his knowledge and culture, no less than by his work in the Laboratory for over twelve years, has peculiarly qualified himself to be Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Analyser. He has gained the highest university honours. The only ground of his exclusion from the office is that he is not a member of the Army Medical Service, a disqualification which the Government should set its face against.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHUNDRA KRISHNA.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

ANOTHER strike of mill-hands in Bombay is reported, on Sunday, October 2, about two thousand eight hundred mill-hands first commenced the strike by refusing to work at Brittania, the Queen, and Star of India Mills, owned by Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., on account of a reduction being made in their wages. The strike terminated without any disturbance, after six days, and was followed by another strike of mill-hands belonging to the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Tardeo, and owned by Messrs. Nusserwanjee M. Petit and Sons. The operatives of this mill struck work for a similar reason. This strike terminated after a week, when the manager began to employ new hands in place of those who refused to work. On the 25th ult. the females employed in the Great Eastern Company, whose agents are Messrs. Jadowjee Raghowjee and Co., struck work. No sooner was the strike over than the operatives of the Union Mill struck work and before the strike had terminated, the mill hands in the weaving department of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills at Gorupdeo Road, struck work yesterday. The grievance of the mill-hands is thus stated:—

A few days ago a reduction of two pies per pound on the goods produced by the mill-hands wss effected by the manager. The mill-hands seem to have quietly submitted to this reduction at first. They represented the matter to Messrs David Sassoon and Co., who are the agents of this mill, and about two days ago the operatives heard that some new machinery had been ordered out from England in order to produce a fine quality of goods. The mill-hands say that this involves great labour, and even with that the produce of goods would not exceed in quantity that which is already produced. About five hundred men of the weaving department assembled on Tuesday evening last, and resolved to make an appeal to the agents of the mill requesting them to allow them (mill-hands) their former wages. They also resolved to strike work in case of the non-compliance of their prayer. Yesterday morning the mill-hands, accordingly, waited on the agents of the mill, and asked to be put on their former wages, but as the agents refused to accede to their request they put their resolution into execution, and refused to work unless their request was complied with. The manager of the mill anticipating a breach of the peace at once communicated with Superintendent Nolan, who went to the mill and arranged to keep there a number of policemen to maintain order, and the strikers left the place quietly. Fortunately no disturbance has been caused by the dissatisfied mill-hands, and there is no possibility of any mischief in future.

IT is reported from Darjeeling that the Planters Association there is strongly urging the Government in reference to the construction of proper roads, as feeders to the new railway, which is expected to be opened in March. Without such roads it will be difficult for the Teesta Valley traffic to converge towards the line. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the local government will see the desirability of immediate action in the matter.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE Bombay Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1893-94, as prepared by Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, were laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee. They are summarised as follows:—

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 16,000,000, after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1892-93. The details are as under:—

	Rs.
Estimated closing balance as per page 5 of Budget for 1892-93	9,17,339
Actual opening balance in excess of the estimated balance on 1st April 1892 (see pages 101 and 102 of the Administration Report for 1891-92)	5,00,000
Interest and profit on Loan and Surplus Fund investments received and to be received in excess of the Budget estimate for 1892-93	1,90,000
Savings on the Debt Grant for the current year	23,000
Savings on the Police Grant for the current year	1,00,000
	Rs. 17,30,339
Deduct—Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November 1892, exclusive of advances for Loan Works, Stock, &c. ....Rs. 22,000	
Add—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of current financial year....Rs. 1,08,339	Rs. 1,30,339
Opening balance for 1893-94, including the 1 lakh required by law	Rs. 16,00,000
This balance of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed to be utilised as follows:—Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act	1,00,000
To meet the deficit in 1893-94 on account of increased Debt and Police charges	3,00,000
To keep invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficits in 1894-95 and subsequent years until the ordinary revenue has overtaken the ordinary expenditure	12,00,000

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 12,000 is anticipated from improved and new assessments, but, owing to the Port Trust contribution being sanctioned by Government at Rs. 10,503 less than the sum formerly fixed, and the current year's figures being overestimated by Rs. 9,000, the anticipated yield from this source during the next year shows a decrease of Rs. 7,503.

It is proposed to reduce the fire tax by ½ per cent., causing a decrease of Rs. 43,652, or 52,659 taking into account the sum of Rs. 9,000, by which the current year's income from this source has been underestimated, as the fire brigade charges for the next year are estimated to be about Rs. 6,000 in excess of the receipts from the fire tax, which is intended to be levied at ½ per cent.

An increased revenue of Rs. 20,112 is expected from wheel tax, dangerous and offensive trades, streets and buildings and land conveyance, &c., licenses, and tobacco duty.

An increase of Rs. 21,000 is estimated under halalkhor tax on account of revision of special service rates, and of Rs. 63,700 under water tax on account of the Tansa supply.

The estimated revenue from returns from property and miscellaneous shows an increase of Rs. 1,41,853, principally under market receipts and interest and profit on loan and reserve fund investments.

Thus, the total income of the year is estimated to yield Rs. 1,95,503 more than the current year's estimate, notwithstanding the reduction in the Fire Tax amounting to over half a lakh of rupees.

EXPENDITURE.

The increases in establishments have been explained in detail in the schedule statements, printed before each detailed budget statement. The increases and decreases in other items have also been fully explained in the marginal notes opposite the respective items entered in the detailed statements.

There is a decrease of about Rs. 60,000 on the budget of the Engineer's Department generally. In both the Drainage and Water Works Departments there is some increase of establishment rendered necessary—in the former chiefly by an extension of duty in connection with sewers and house-connections, in the latter by the fall 12-monthly charged for the Tansa establishment accruing for the first time. It is proposed to raise the pay of the Water Works Engineer to Rs. 1,250 in consideration of the increase of labour and responsibility entailed by the addition of the Tansa Water Works to his charge, and it will be seen that for the awkward and lengthy designations of Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage and Deputy Executive Engineer Water Works have been substituted the simple titles of Drainage Engineer and Water Engineer. There has been a material saving in the streets and buildings budget which the Commissoner's experience leads him to believe may be made without loss of efficiency.

There is an increase of about Rs. 12,000 net in the Assessment and Collection Department, which is due to the necessity of providing for the printing of the assessment books, which have not been put into print since 1886-87.

There is a decrease in the Health Department of over half a lakh of rupees principally under labour, feed and water supply, after providing for increased special halalkhore service and increase in the pay of cartmen; but, owing to renewals of meat vans and increased cost of repairs under markets and slaughter-houses, the net decrease in the Health Department budget is over Rs. 29,000.

The necessary increased provisions for loans to be raised in current and ensuing years have been included in the fire brigade and debt statements.

The Joint Schools Committee have applied for an extra grant of Rs. 3,312

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon with Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present—Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Accacio Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Harkisondass Narrotumdass, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLUICEMEN.

The Committee agreed to sanction the requirements of memorandum, dated 31st October, 1892, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the employment of eight sluicemen, on Rs. 10 each a month, from 1st November, 1892, to end of February, 1893, in connection with the proposals made for slightly reducing the water-supply to sewers and for opening the sluices on the ebb tide at Sonapur and the Mint, and also to the employment of six extra sluicemen on Rs. 10 each a month from 1st to 6th November, required at Love Grove sluices in order that when there will be a suitable tide to entirely close the gates for the season. The amount Rs. 332 to be met out of savings in Section I, establishment C, Maintenance of Sluices.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GIBBS ROAD.

The Committee accorded their sanction to a letter, dated 31st October, 1892, from the Commissioner requesting sanction to certain work costing Rs. 8,000, in connection with the reconstruction of Gibbs Road being entrusted to Messrs. Littlewood & Co. The amount to be met out of the grant of Rs. 46,200 for the reconstruction when sanctioned by the Corporation.

AN EXTRA OUTDOOR ESTABLISHMENT.

The next business for consideration was a letter, dated 31st October, 1892, from the Commissioner, stating that the Executive Engineer (Tanna) considered it absolutely necessary that some additional outdoor establishment, costing Rs. 3,056, should be provided from 1st November to 28th February, 1893, for supervising some minor works which will remain in hand on the duct line. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction this expenditure from savings in the provision for establishment. Reporting that it will also be necessary to continue the establishment in the Chief Accountant's Office for the same period at a monthly cost of Rs. 80. The charge of Rs. 320 on this account to be met as above.

It was agreed to recommend the matter to the Corporation for sanction.

THE QUESTION OF CALLING FOR REPORTS.

The further consideration of memorandum, dated 24th October, 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding counsel's opinion on the question of the legal position of the Standing Committee as regards calling for reports, &c., was postponed.

A LIFE-PRESERVING APPARATUS.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 27th October, 1892, as under:—"That the question of the provision of experimental life preserving apparatus for wells and tanks be referred to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for report and an estimate of the cost of the same."

It was decided to refer the matter to the Commissioner for favour of remark:—

THE PROJECT AT FALKLAND ROAD.

It was also decided to forward the following to the Commissioner for remark.

Resolution of the Corporation, dated 27th October, 1892, as under:—"That Government resolution No. 1876, P. W. Department (Railway), dated 26th September, 1892, on the subject of the construction of an overbridge at Falkland Road, be forwarded to the Standing Committee and the Commissioner in continuation of the Corporation resolutions No. 7369, dated 8th October, 1891, and No. 3814, dated 14th July, 1892."

After transacting minor business, the meeting closed.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. H. R. HIBBERT, Lancashire Fusiliers, is permitted to retire from the service.

AN estimate for the provision of a water supply for the Dum Dum Cantonment has been sanctioned.

LIEUTENANT A. S. COBBE, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 32nd Pioneers.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. L. MAUNSELL, Medical Staff, has been transferred from the Poona District to the Sind District for duty.

LIEUTENANT M. H. P. BARLOW, Liverpool Regiment, is appointed to the 4th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN M. L. TUKE and Lieutenant F. Bayley, Royal Engineers, are permitted to proceed Home on reversion to imperial duty.

MAJOR ALLAN MASS, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Regimental Paymaster as a temporary measure.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by the Government of India that all military expenditure is to be curtailed and reduced to the lowest possible limits.

IT has been decided that the revised rules for coaching traffic over the Sind-Pishin section of the N.-W. Railway shall come into effect from the 1st January 1893.

CAPTAIN L. GORDON will, on vacating his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, be posted to the 2nd Battalion Scottish Borderers.

CAPTAIN A. B. MAXWELL will, on vacating his appointment as Adjutant, 2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces' Volunteers, be posted to the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

CAPTAIN C. N. MORRICE, Royal Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Militia Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. Surgeon Colonel F. W. Wade, Medical Staff, returns home shortly on promotion.

THE Commander-in-Chief's Camp will be pitched at Dhanowrie for the coming Rifle meeting, and His Excellency is expected to return from his inspection of the Nagpore District before the Rifle meeting begins.

LIEUTENANT W. MALLESON, R. A., having resigned his officiating appointment in the Ordnance Department, has been temporarily posted to the 36th Field Battery at Kirkee for duty, pending the receipt of orders from the Horse Guards.

IT has been decided that, in future, at least two captains and nine subalterns should be embarked on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships, for ship's duties, in addition to the commanding officer, adjutant, and quartermaster.

CAPTAIN C. P. LLOYD, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenants E. L. Giffard, Northamptonshire Regiment; C. V. N. Percival and G. L. Lysley, Rifle Brigade; and R. W. Blair, Welsh Fusiliers, have been posted to the first Battalions of their respective Regiments.

THE four guns of the No. 6, Bombay Native Mountain Battery will not arrive at Poona from Bhamo until the New-year. They are expected to leave Rangoon on the 22nd December and to arrive at Madras about the 29th idem, from which place they will be railed to Poona.

IT has been ruled that the pay of rank of drill instructors lent to the Imperial Service Troops of Native States is chargeable to the regiment to which they belong, but the allowance of 50 per cent. on their pay, and all expenses connected with their deputation will be paid by the Native States concerned.

SURGEON-COLONEL R. P. FERGUSON, A.M.S., having on the 27th October reported his arrival from Bombay Command, is directed, under instructions from Army Head Quarters, to assume charge of the duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad District, from the above date, vice Surgeon-Colonel F. W. Wade, A. M. S., transferred to the home establishment.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Bombay Army, was to leave Panchgani on the evening of the 31st ultimo, arriving at Poona on the morning of the next day, and proceed on tour in the Nagpur District; leaving Poona on the 2nd November and visiting, in the course of his route, the stations of Nagpur, Kamptee, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambulpore.

THE command of the Royal Artillery in Sind has been given to Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, Royal Artillery, who has been transferred from Home, and the command of the Royal Artillery at the Presidency has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Douglas, on promotion to that rank from the command of the 36th Field Battery at Kirkee. Colonel Douglas has been directed to proceed to Barrackpore to assume charge of the duties of his appointment.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence out of India: Lieutenant H. D. Harvest, Leinster Regiment; and Captain M. de Montmorency, Hampshire Regiment, for 12 months; Lieutenant F. J. Carrathers, Scottish Borderers; and Lieutenant R. A. Haviland, Middlesex Regiment, for six months, all on medical certificate. Captain L. Gordon, Scottish Borderers, in India, to 15th April next, on private affairs, Lieutenant G. S. Sheppard, 6th Bengal Lancers, to Simla for 90 days, on medical certificate.

ONE very interesting fact in connection with the old temple in Peermand District, recently visited by Lord Wenlock is that owing to fear of elephants the priest and his assistant live, as do the surrounding villagers, in trees. As elephants do not even respect the temple-idol, it is thought unlikely that they would hesitate about charging the priest.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND MR. GLADSTONE.

IN his closing letters to the *Times*, replying to Mr. Gladstone's recent article in the *North American Review*, the Duke of Argyll says:—

Mr. Gladstone must be living in some cloistered cell of his own when he gravely claims the Irish vote in Ireland as given "with the protection of a most carefully-constructed system of secret voting." In one sense only is this true. The system of voting in Ireland is, indeed, carefully constructed, but only for the purpose and with the effect of placing very poor, very ignorant, and very superstitious voters entirely under the power of the priesthood. Even the best-constructed mechanical contrivances to secure secret voting present nothing but a transparent veil to the eyes of a spiritual power. But besides this, the Irish machinery lends itself specially to the gerrymandering of the priesthood. The "illiterates" in many parts of Ireland are an immense proportion of the whole voters, and this ignorance is, in an equally preponderating degree, to be found among the Roman Catholic population. In this case there seems to be hardly the pretence of secretary. Priests are publicly reported as attending the polling booths, drilling and marshalling the voters, and seeing that their papers are properly filled up. Under such circumstances the ballot is a farce.

Quite as astonishing is Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the moderation of language of the Irish Nationalists since he gave them hopes of securing the commanding leverage of a separate Parliament with a separate Executive and with all the powers of "responsible government." It is true that in the still united Parliament they have been reticent and cautious. Any child can see through this tactic. But in their local Press, which they commend, inspire, and direct, and in many speeches in Ireland, the language of the party has been as truculent as ever and as full of all the anarchical ideas which Mr. Gladstone used to denounce as incompatible with the peace of society when he accurately spoke of them as "conspirators."

But even more extraordinary and instructive than this blind credulity is Mr. Gladstone's language about the real nature of our ultimate security against the dangers which the Unionists foresee. In civilized societies we look for security in the laws. He tells us to look for securities in the excess of our numbers over the whole population of Ireland, and in our command over military forces which he kindly intends to leave in the hands of the superior "millions" in Great Britain. Has there ever been such a barbarous doctrine taught by a Prime Minister in any constitutional country? But what will even this security be when the Gladstonian party has so corrupted the public sentiment that it is predisposed to acquiesce in the most casuistical defence of the most cruel forms of crime? It will be said and argued in the British House of Commons by Gladstonian pupils that it is a "purely Irish affair," an "exclusively domestic concern." This is not only my prophecy; it is involved in Mr. Gladstone's own forecast of that which will surely come to pass. For did he not most solemnly warn the whole people of the United Kingdom that a Government professing to represent the Liberal party, and depending for its existence on the Irish vote in Parliament, would not be "trustworthy?"

The last point in Mr. Gladstone's reply to me to which I wish to refer is a point of the smallest possible importance so far as I am personally concerned, but of the highest importance as regards the great political questions before us. He attacks me on the subject of a letter which was published in these columns on the 29th of December, 1886. Comically, as coming from him, he maintains that the arguments of my recent American article are "away from the opinion I held only six years ago," as expressed in that letter, and he quotes words from it which, taken alone, would seem to imply that I regarded the relation between the American States and the Federal Government as the relation which ought to be established between the British Government and the Irish people in Ireland. I feel sure that Mr. Gladstone does not intend to be unfair in this quotation. But he is unfair, none the less. For it does so happen that this is the only point connected with the Irish question on which we have had any personal correspondence. But on this point he has twice done me the honour of asking what I meant; and in my last reply I explained distinctly that I did not mean to admit that the British Imperial Government could possibly be converted into a Federal Government on the American model. What I did mean—and do still hold—is that, if such a thing were expedient or even possible, then the leading principles of the American Constitution would be the best exemplar.

Mr. Gladstone asks me a specific question:—Does his plan of 1886 give to Ireland less or more power than is given to the separate States in the American Union under the Federal Constitution? My answer is that his plan gives immeasurably greater power over personal liberty and property than is now possessed by the American States. "Immeasurably greater" are the accurate words to use, because no man can fully estimate the effects of the total omission by the Gladstonian scheme of all the securities, both direct and indirect, which the American Constitution contains. The truly great men who framed its seven first grand and simple articles had no idea when they were at work upon it of dealing with anarchists, with systematic law-breakers, and with conspirators such as Sir George Trevelyan did once so faithfully depict, and Mr. Gladstone did also almost as faithfully denounce. They had to deal with honest and simple-minded colonists, who had carried with them the common law of England and the noble traditions of the English love of personal liberty in all its manifold forms of action. Yet, nevertheless, they were so conscious of the duty incumbant on every national Government to proclaim and to enforce the primary obligations on which alone any civilized society can repose, that they made special provision for the purpose. Among other securities they inserted an express clause which prohibited any State from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." No such provision found any place in Mr. Gladstone's plan, although it is notorious that the Irish Nationalist party hates the very name of contract and of every other obligation which can stand in the way of a "march through plunder to disintegration." But besides this, the American statesmen provided expressly that the Federal law "shall be the supreme law of the land"—that no State could pass any law which could be valid against it. They placed in the hands of the Federal authority all the machinery and the powers of a supreme Executive. Not one of these things is effectually provided for by the Gladstonian scheme; and we are told to trust to an abstract dogma about inalienable powers which is not worth the paper on which it is written or the breath with which it is spoken.

But this is not all. Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary question to me indicates that he not only fails to appreciate the grand fundamental principles of the American Constitution as it stood at first, but that he fails even more to appreciate the events of our own day in their effect upon the development of its provisions. A great deal has taken place since Washington and Hamilton, and Madison and the other Fathers of the American Republic drew those seven articles. Negro slavery was allowed to grow up as a purely "domestic institution"—as a mere "local affair"—as one of "their own concerns" belonging or right to each State. The public conscience, even in the North, became corrupted. Compromise after compromise with slavery was attempted—each equally disgraceful and equally inconsistent with the first principles of their own Declaration of Independence. "Am I my brother's keeper?" was the old, old plan revived to hide the crime of a Government which pretended to be national, and yet looked on the horrors and immoralities of a great slave market as a "local affair." Then burst, at last, upon the American people those thunder peals and those rending strokes of an awful national calamity of which the sound is still echoing in our ears. Jeff. Davis did not "make a nation." But he did deluge a whole continent in the best blood of the New World. And what has been the result on the Constitution? The Federal Government did at last awake to repentance and reparation. It added to its Constitution a new series of the most solemn clauses recognizing the blinding obligations under which it flies to defend the "life, liberty, and property" of every individual citizen in every State against every possible assault from the subordinate Legislatures. The abominable crimes of cruel and tyrannical persecution against individuals who exercise their personal freedom in matters of business in Ireland seem specially provided against by the provision that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Not one of these grand securities—not even any declaration of the principles involved in them—was included in Mr. Gladstone's cunningly-worded plan for Ireland. What he did secure, or tried to secure, was a money tribute. The absolute trust and confidence which he professes to feel in the loyalty and honour of Irish Nationalists when far higher interests are concerned gives way absolutely when his plan deals with money. A certain number of millions sterling were to be carefully secured. For this mess of pottage his scheme literally sold the personal liberties of every subject of the Queen in Ireland. In defence of this plan, and in scolding all whose reason and whose conscience it revolts, Mr. Gladstone is very passionate. And so must we Unionists be equally determined in our opposition to it. Ours will be the nobler passion of the two, because it will be the most rational and the most righteous. It will be a "loyal passion for our temperate Kings"—a just indignation against a scheme which compromises the highest duties of an Imperial Government in defending the liberties of all its people.

DO WE NEED MORE TORPEDO BOATS?

A NAVAL OFFICER asks and replies to this question in the *St. James's Gazette*. He says:—Just now there is no naval question under discussion of more importance than the one placed at the top of this article. Its importance lies mainly in the fact that upon the correctness of the answer given to it will depend whether we are getting the best possible return for the expenditure of a certain sum of money or something less. In view of the policy adopted by possible enemies, some provision for the defeat of torpedo-boat attack has to be made, and the choice lies between torpedo gunvessels—or, as they are popularly called, "catchers"—and torpedo-boats. The controversy is not of a nature too technical to be within the understanding of the average taxpayer; and as it is likely to affect him pretty closely, at some time or another, what I have to say may assist him in making up his mind on the subject.

It is to be premised that the value of the torpedo-boat as a factor in future hostilities is an unknown quantity, and, so far as one can see, is likely to remain so until tried by the test of war. But there are limits to its use which are obvious. It is of no value in daylight; and if it were possible to render night as light as day it would lose its value altogether. The purpose for which it is best fitted is the defence of harbours and the coast in their neighbourhood from hostile operations in the nature of raids, blockades, or bombardments. Between dusk and dawn the torpedo-boat can venture out, and possibly turn the tables upon the assailant. It will also serve two secondary purposes: it can be sent out during the hours of dark to search for and, if found, to attack the enemy's vessels, and it may therefore, in favourable circumstances, make certain restricted areas untenable for a time. It may further be used under conditions of fog and darkness to make raids upon an enemy's coasts for the purpose of torpedoing vessels in the harbours or destroying railroads and telegraph or signal stations near the shore. In either case so long as the command of the sea remains with the enemy, the sphere of action of the boat is limited by the fact essential to its safety and success, that it cannot leave its base before dark and must return thereto before daylight. The radius of action of the fastest boats afloat may be roughly put at 100 miles, and this only during the long dark nights of winter. Nevertheless, if this radius is not over-stated it is evident that all our southern ports from Harwich to Scilly are within striking distance of the French boats.

Now, it will have been noticed that all these uses of the torpedo-boat are those which will chiefly commend themselves to a Power which has already been driven off the sea and reduced to operating on the defensive. They give it a value to the nation which contemplates finding itself at some time inferior to another nation on the sea; and, therefore, it is not surprising that, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, every nation with a seaboard has speculated largely in torpedo-boats. The charm which it possesses to powers in that predicament is manifest. In its menace lies that element of the torpedo-boat which is likely to be most effective. For, seeing that it has proved anything but a decided success in actual war, it must be considered a concession to its moral suasion that the programmes for the annual exercises of our own and other fleets were all drawn up this year with an eye chiefly directed towards "possibilities" intimately connected with what their advocates love to call the "hornets of the sea." Not a very apt simile, by the way, since the hornet does his business by day and light is the antidote to the torpedo boat.

But the point of view from which Great Britain regards the torpedo boat is just as different from that taken by Continental States as the circumstances of the British Empire differ from those of every other Power in the world. We have to begin by assuming that our naval supremacy is assured, and that we are prepared to adopt a vigorous offensive on the coast of any foe with which we may have to deal. If our assumption is fallacious, and if instead we find ourselves with our communications in danger, our fleets forced back into fortified harbours, and our position a defensive one, then we may as well throw up the sponge at once, for nothing effected afterwards can prevent the disintegration of the Empire. It is merely a question of time; and, minus colonies, commerce, and credit, we shall sink into insignificance as a fourth or fifth rate Power. We may, indeed, keep our shores inviolate; but it will be at the expense of everything that made the nation great and prosperous. It is an essential feature, then, of our policy of defence, whether the threatened point be on the frontier of India or in the English Channel, that we maintain command of the seas; and the question arises, Are torpedo-boats needed by us in these circumstances? The naval authorities have practically replied to this questioned asking another, "Will not torpedo gun-vessels answer our purpose better? If they will, it is obviously a waste of money to build more torpedo-boats."

Let us look at the uses to which we can put the latter and see whether the balance of advantages will be gained by substituting "catchers" for them. First, then, for the defence of harbours, so far as blockade and bombardment are concerned, the command of the sea assures us against either; but it cannot entirely prevent raids, and therefore some precautions must be taken against these. For this purpose, the boats being cheaper, we can have more of them. Speaking generally, the "catcher costs as much as three boats; and although one catcher is considered to be the equivalent of three boats at sea, it does not follow that it is so when employed to resist a determined attack upon vessels in harbour. Supposing, for instance, that our ships are assembling at Spithead in consequence of the imminence of hostilities, and that an attack is delivered by thirty French boats: it is far from certain that ten catchers would be able to prevent them all from entering; while if only a couple of our armour clads were sunk, the loss, taking into consideration the relative proportions of the two fleets at the present time, would be very serious. It has been estimated that the French have now quite a hundred boats that could be used in favourable circumstances against our Channel ports, while we have only eight boats that can be called modern; and, as the *Sharpshooter* court-martial demonstrated, the seaworthiness of our "catchers" is not above suspicion. Yet it is on its power of keeping the seas that the superiority of the "catcher" over the boat mainly rests, for it is thereby enabled to accompany our fleets for offensive operations when the boats must remain in port. It is intended to act as a despatch vessel by day and as a destroyer of boats by night. Experience having shown us that it is impossible for battle-ships and large cruisers to remain in the vicinity of the lurking-places of torpedo-boats by night, we rely upon the "catchers" to prevent, so far as they can, the escape of raiders; but if the "catchers" continue to increase in size as they are doing, they also may fall a prey to the torpedo. Seeing, however, that the manœuvres of 1888 taught us that torpedo-boats could not prevent similar craft from breaking a blockade, it is doubtful if they are of any greater value for this purpose. Finallly, it has been urged that, if we wish to push our offensive operations home we must be prepared—at least in the Channel—to use torpedo boats in the enemy's harbours by night and in shoal waters which are sealed to the "catchers" owing to their deeper draught.

Admitting, then, that, a State having command of the seas need not provide itself with torpedo-boats to the same extent as a State which must necessarily act on the defensive, because, owing to their sea-keeping powers, the "catchers" are better fitted for offensive operations, yet it would appear that torpedo-boats may have their use in the British service also: the reason being that, still keeping in view the expediency of acting on the offensive, torpedo-boats are better fitted for the defence of harbours than either "catchers" or fortifications, mines, and other fixed defences; and, further, because they can be used at night against the nearest ports of a possible foe. While, therefore we build "catchers" for general work, it would appear that boats should also be built for these supplementary purposes. There is another object to be served in annually adding a few boats to our flotilla. At present there are three English firms which have attained pre-eminence in the construction of this class of vessel; but unless we are prepared to encourage them in perfecting and improving the boats, it may well be that we shall find in time that this branch of the art of ship-building will fall into desuetude in our country.

THERE has been a closer study during the week, writes a correspondent in Calcutta, of the possible results of Lord Herschell's Committee, and now that men are able to look at the matter more calmly, there is a growing idea that it was a mistake to have had the Committee to meet quite so promptly. The International Conference will meet at Brussels at the end of November, and it is felt that it is rather putting the cart before the horse for the Committee to meet first. The international meeting will overshadow the smaller, and will propound certain theories on which the Committee might later be able to more strongly enunciate changes in the Indian Currency Act that they consider desirable. This is the view now taken by many here, and it certainly has reason on its side, though it does not follow that the Committee now sitting will be fruitless in its labours.

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-6 and Re. 2-8.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE STORY OF A GREAT DERBY.

ONE of the most exciting and trying episodes in the career of Mr. Kent, Lord George Bentinck's trainer, whose interesting book we review elsewhere, was that connected with Surplice's Derby in 1843, when Lord George had quitted the turf. With what anxious solicitude this splendid colt was guarded against the machinations of his enemies has never before been stated in print, and as the whole story throws an interesting light on the conditions of racing forty years ago, we propose to quote it here in full. Thus writes Mr. Kent:—

GUARDING A FAVOURITE FROM HIS EN MIES.

Knowing that many who placed confidence in me had backed Surplice heavily from what I thought of him long before his trial, I felt, as the Derby Day drew nearer and nearer, and the rumours of intended foul practices grew louder and more sustained, that my responsibility was almost more than I could bear. At last the anxious day—Monday, the 22nd of May, 1848—arrived upon which Surplice was to take his departure from Goodwood. I placed him, accompanied by his provender, in a single van, which I had carefully prepared for his reception. Locking the door of this van, and putting the key to my pocket, I proceeded next to ensconce Loadstone and Sagacity safely in a double van. In addition to the vans, there were four horses made their way on foot to the Drayton railway station. The cavalcade was headed by my father, by Leadbetter (the detective officer from Bow Street), and by some of the Goodwood stablemen. The vans and horses came to the end of their railway journey at the Reigate and Red Hill station, whence the vans were drawn by post horses to Headley, distant about seven miles from Red Hill. The other race-horses followed on foot, and about four in the afternoon, I had the satisfaction of seeing Surplice, Loadstone, Sagacity, and their companions safely lodged in Lord George Bentinck's stables at Headley, which his lordship retained for the use of the Goodwood stable when he sold his stud, and which was never more useful than on this momentous occasion. As my father was in charge of the travelling party, I gave myself a little rest in the van with Surplice; but on arriving at Headley my labours recommenced. I led Surplice out of the van into his loose-box, and gave him a feed of corn which I had brought from Goodwood. Then I looked the stable-door and went with Surplice's lad and our own blacksmith to procure some water at the spring upon "Oyster Hill," from which many a good race-horse has been watered before and since that day. Close to the spring there are some cottages, from one of which I obtained hot water to take off the chill of the cold spring. When I returned to the stable, Leadbetter was a little put out, exclaiming, "Surely you could have trusted me for a few minutes with the horse, especially as he would probably be a bit restless in a new box!" "A bit restless, indeed!" I rejoined, laughing; "he is too docile and quiet to be alarmed at anything." On unlooking the door and entering the box, I found that he had emptied his manger, which was a great satisfaction to me, although I fully expected it, as there never was a better "doer" than Surplice. As the Derby approached, everybody, and especially the "sharps," had it that my horse was "a safe'un." Out at exercise on Tuesday morning, every acquaintance that I met kept on asking me, "What's the matter with Surplice? He's up and down in the market in a very queer way."

WANTED, A JOCKEY.

To add to my anxiety, Mr. Payne refused to give up Flatman, believing that he had a very good chance of winning with Glenlower. It was then arranged that James Robinson should ride Surplice, as there seemed no probability that any of his masters would need his services. At the last moment, however, the Duke of Rutland claimed Robinson to ride The Fiddler, and the difficulty of getting a good jockey for Surplice seemed almost insurmountable. At this critical moment, Mr. Harry Hill, whose interest in the horse, for Lord George's sake, remained unabated, and who had backed him heavily, recommended, for private reasons, which he stated to Mr. Mostyn and Mr. Lloyd, that Sim Templeman should be put on Surplice's back. In those days there was on the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday preceding the Derby, a vast concourse of people assembled at Epsom to see the Derby horses gallop. Never, however, did I witness such a sensational scene or such intense curiosity as was manifested to catch a glimpse of Surplice. In the midst of the crowds by which he was always surrounded he bore himself with an unruffled calmness and tranquility which, despite my intimate acquaintance with his disposition and temperament, fairly surprised and delighted me. I endeavoured to form Leadbetter and a small brigade of boys under his charge into a ring around my horse. These human guards quickly lost their tempers and became violently agitated, but the horse never turned a hair. The same difficulty and disapointment arose when I placed Surplice in the midst of a group of horses including Loadstone, Sagacity, and other stable companions. Hemmed in by a mob of horsemen, these outposts were always on their hind legs and dancing about, while Surplice walked sleepily along, as quiet as an old cow. On the night before the Derby a number of roughs surrounded the paddock in the middle of which Lord George's stable stood, and kept watch until midnight—not from any desire to do mischief, I verily believe, but from simple curiosity. In the morning a fresh lot of touts and runners emerged from the Cock Inn and kept watch until Surplice left his stable and walked on to the course, to start for the Derby.

GETTING TO THE COURSE.

My father and I rode by the horse's side from Headley to the course. I then dismounted and led Surplice, while his regular lad rode him, and two police officers walked immediately in his rear. On nearing the stand my father went off to see Templeman weighed, and returned to inform me that even at the eleventh hour Mr. Francis Villiers had not given up all hope that Loadstone would prove himself the better horse, and in order to give Loadstone every chance, had made some considerable pecuniary sacrifice in order to secure Job Marson (one of Mr. Villiers's favourite jockeys) to ride him. It was not long before Mr. Villiers was undeceived.

THE RACE.

The following description of the race appeared in *Bell's Life*:—"Precisely at the time named on the card the horses were at the starting post, and we must do the starter, Mr. Hibberd, the justice to say that a finer start was never seen on this or any other course. The Fowler jumped off with the lead; but either from not being ambitious, or from inablity to keep it, he fell back in half a dozen stridies, and Great Western went on with the running, followed by Loadstone and Fugleman, Nil Disperandum being fourth on the inside. Behind him came Surplice, Fern, and The Fowler, with The Fiddler and Springy Jack in their wake. The Fowler kept his place till near the Craven post, where he fell astern of The Fiddler. About the same time Nil Disperandum sprained his off knee, and in the next hundred yards from being fourth became the last horse in the race. Great Western maintained his position until close to the top of the hill, when he was passed by Loadstone, and immediately afterwards gave way altogether, leaving Fugleman second to Loadstone, Surplice following Fugleman, with Fern, Glendower, Springy Jack, and Shylock running in a group close behind. Half-way between the road and the distance-post Loadstone declined, and Fern also had had enough of it. A new formation ensued, Surplice taking a decided lead, followed by Fugleman, with Shylock third and Springy Jack by his side. Just inside the distance Fugleman was beaten, and dropped behind Shylock and Springy Jack. The race at this moment was very interesting. To all appearances the 'crack' was going very uncomfortably, and Shylock looked so well that 'The favourite's beat' escaped from a thousand lips. Nor was it until they were half-way up the distance that 'The Jew' was fairly disposed of. Springy Jack now began to look dangerous, as he got to the favourite's quarters, and came with a tremendous rush in the last three or four strides, and almost got up. But it was only 'almost,' as Surplice was never quite reached, and won by a neck."

UNPOPULARITY OF THE FAVOURITE.

A great favourite is generally unpopular, but never was there one more so than Surplice. All through the winter he had been regarded as a "dead 'un," thanks to Mr. Francis Villiers infatuation, and to his reputation for possessing extraordinary talents. Everybody was aware that Mr. Villiers had given a never-ceasing commission to lay against Surplice, and, with few exceptions, little backers had staked their money on Loadstone. In an instant Surplice's great trial shattered all their hopes, and he became such a favourite that it was impossible to back him. All this tended to make Surplice more disliked than great favourites usually are. This was shown by the hootings and hisses with which I was more than once assailed as I walked or rode by the horse's side or when accompanied by boys to carry the bucket, I proceeded to the spring on "Oyster Hill" to bring Surplice his water. I invariably repaired to some cottage for a little hot water to take off the chill, always going to a different cottage. The fee which I gave for any small service rendered to me was more than the poor cottagers expected, and I was pressingly urged by them to come again for anything that I wanted. Although betting men great and small would have rejoiced almost without exception to hear that Surplice had broken his leg, I feel assured that the humble residents in the neighbourhood of Headley sincerely wished him well.

HEAVY BETTING FORTY YEARS AGO.

I have entered into all these minute details at the risk of being wearisome, because Surplice's Derby happened at a time when it was more common to poison or lame horses than is now the case, and because the circumstances preceding his attainment of position of favourite were of a most peculiar and exceptional kind. Forty or fifty years ago the sums of money betted upon the Derby were so large, and the excitement so great, that it is difficult for a younger generation of race-goers to understand or realise the anxiety and sense of responsibility of a trainer who was in charge of such a favourite as Surplice was in 1848. I was not unaware that tempting overtures had been made surreptitiously to more than one employee in the Goodwood stable to lame Surplice; and if he had run badly in the race suspicion would doubtless have attached to many innocent persons who were as eager to see him win as my father and I were. It will easily be imagined, therefore, with what feelings I saw the dawn of the Derby Day break.

THE WEST BROMPTON POISONING TRAGEDY.

THE inquiry as to the death of Ruby Russell, otherwise Marion Fanny Sharpe, was resumed by the Coroner, Dr. G. Danford Thomas, on the 13th ult. The girl—she was only twenty—was found dead on the 21st of September, at 32, Lillie-road, West Brompton, and the inquest, opened three days later, was adjourned that an analysis might be made of the contents of her stomach. The sensational suicide of Dr. Woodburn Heron, who had cohabited with the girl, on the following morning (Sunday) at a hotel in Craven-street, Strand, will be fresh in the minds of most newspaper-readers.

The Coroner dwelt for a moment on the suicide of Dr. Heron, and referred to the letter which the man wrote to him—a letter that has already been given in these columns; subsequently summing up the evidence given on the last occasion.

Miss Clayton, a laundress, said she had known the deceased girl for three years. She and witness called one another sister, and witness was introduced to Dr. Heron as Miss Russell's sister. Dr. Heron left England in February, 1891. She saw Miss Russell off to Gambia on Boxing Day, 1891. The deceased frequently wrote to witness saying that she was very happy in Africa with Dr. Heron. Witness saw the deceased girl several times at Lillie-road after her return home last month. Witness hardly knew Miss Russell—she was so altered and looked so well. On Monday, the 19th, she said to witness she had quarrelled with Dr. Heron and was jealous of another lady. On Tuesday witness was sent for, and she found the deceased lying unconscious. Dr. Heron said to witness, "She is dying." On the Sunday night Dr. Heron said to witness if Miss Russell had anything in her box, and she replied she did not know. This was because the deceased had often threatened during fits of hysteria to take poison, and had that very day said to witness and the doctor that she had "something" which she should take. The deceased had told witness that she often took morphia to make her sleep, and had showed her the keys of a private drawer. Witness stayed with Dr. Heron and the dead body till 6-30 the next morning, and she returned again in the afternoon before the body was removed. Dr. Heron said nothing to her, and appeared in great distress.

Dr. Harris, who was called in when the deceased became unconscious, described how he found her. He concluded that she had taken morphia, but did not tell Dr. Heron. Dr. Heron, who said he could not account for the state of the deceased, suggested the injection of belladonna, and assisted witness to inject sub-cutaneously belladonna ("an antidote to morphia and a help to breathing," the witness explained), ether, and strychine, but the girl never rallied. Another doctor—Dr. Benham—was also sent for, and the three tried every means in their power to prolong life. Artificial respiration was kept up all the night, and Dr. Heron worked very hard at that, but life ebbed away at five o'clock in the morning. Dr. Benham gave corroborative evidence, and added that Dr. Heron said, "For God's sake pull her out of this." Witness was suspicious about the lemon juice which Dr. Heron had given the deceased, and some of which remained in the glass. To satisfy the witness Dr. Heron drank the rest of the contents. Dr. A. P. Luff, official analyst to the Home Office, deposed to certain indications which led him to infer that most probably morphia was hyperdermically injected, perhaps with the syringe produced, which he had examined, and which still bore traces of morphia.

The Coroner: What do you consider to be the cause of death?—Witness: I consider that the deceased died of morphia poisoning.

Drs. Harris and Benham acquiesced in the conclusions at which Dr. Luff arrived.

The Coroner remarked that the morphia must have got into the deceased's system in one of three ways: Either she had taken it accidentally, or with an intention to destroy herself or it had been administered to her. The facts which had come to light pointed to an earnest desire on Dr. Heron's part to continue to live with the deceased girl, and, indeed, it was said he intended to marry her. If Dr. Heron had injected the excess of morphia there was no proof whatever that he did so wilfully. While the Coroner thought the weight of evidence tended to show that the deceased committed suicide, he suggested that an open verdict was really the only one which the jury would in the circumstances be justified in returning. After deliberating in private twenty minutes the jury found that the deceased died from morphia poisoning, but how or for what purpose the morphia was taken there was no direct evidence to show; and they added: "The jury desire to say that, in their opinion, the evidence in no way inculpates Dr. Heron."

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

THE weather on Saturday, 8th ult., was most favourable for footballers in every part of the country, the matches played being very numerous. As usual the League matches were watched by large numbers of spectators—indeed, the crowd that gathered at Liverpool to witness the match between the unbeaten Sunderland team and Everton numbered about 18,000 people. It was expected that a very hard fight would result from this match, and also that probably the Sunderland Eleven would have considerable difficulty in maintaining their fine record. However, this did not turn out to be the case as Sunderland won easily by four goals to one. Preston North End defeated the Blackburn Rovers by two goals to one; at Nottingham, before 15,000 spectators, the match between Notts County and Notts Forest ended in a victory for the County by three goals to nil; while at Wolverhampton the Wanderers defeated Aston Villa by two goals to one. Five matches were played in the second division, and in the majority of cases were keenly contested. In the metropolitan district the Royal Arsenal defeated Clapton at Plumstead; Millwall Athletic beat Old St. Mark's; a strong team of Old Westminster boys visited Marlow, where a stoutly contested game left the local club with a victory by four goals to one; while the Casuals were defeated by the London Caledonians. Failing to follow up their good form of the previous week, when they qualified to take part in the first round of the Association Cup, the Old Etonians at Leyton suffered a crushing reverse at the hands of the Crusaders by eight goals to none. The feature of Saturday's Rugby football was the reappearance after two days' absence of Mr. A. E. Stoddard, for Blackheath, a strong team of whom decisively beat the Middlesex Wanderers. Three matches were decided in the Yorkshire Senior Championship, in which Bradford, after an exciting struggle, only just managed to win their match with Wakefield Trinity.

Monday's (Oct. 10) football matches were not very numerous, though the games played were generally of the first class, and large crowds of spectators gathered to witness the play. In a first division League match at Perry Bar, Aston Villa defeated Stoke by three goals to two. In the junior division Ardwick secured a victory over Burslem Port Vale by two goals to one; while in an ordinary game at Sheffield, the United Eleven scored four goals to nil against Gainsborough Trinity. Under Rugby rules two matches were decided. Hull defeated Manningham by eight points to six, and Bramley easily won its match with Kirkstall by seventeen points to nil.

The football matches played on Wednesday (12th ult.) were not of a very important character. In a county match between Hampshire and Sussex at Southampton the visitors were easily defeated by three goals to nil. On the Royal Military Academy ground at Woolwich the home team were victorious over the Swifts by four goals to one; at Crouch End the home team met and defeated the Olympians by seven goals to none; while at

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE important question, "Do we need more torpedo-boats?" continues to be discussed in the daily papers. The "Times" correspondent with the Blue Squadron fulfils his promise of explaining why he answers the above question in the affirmative. He considers that torpedo-boat attack will take the place of the cutting out expeditions of the old war, and that as this kind of work is particularly well adapted to our seamen, or our seamen to it, therefore we should make every provision beforehand for carrying on this species of offensive operation to the best advantage. Furthermore, he argues that the only possible defence against raids upon harbours is an offensive one carried out by torpedo-boats. The naval officer, by whom the other article is written, supports this contention on somewhat similar grounds; but while he will be satisfied with a "few" boats added annually, the "Blue" correspondent will not be contented without a great many more. These two articles may be supposed to express as fully as possible the views of the advocates of an increase in torpedo-boat building; and yet, curiously enough, if there is one thing more than another that they make evident it is that the usefulness of the boat as compared with that of the "catcher" is appreciably limited, and its sphere of action of no great extent. In these circumstances we trust the authorities will go on building both improved catchers and improved boats, and if they complete ten a year of each class, the aggregate sum added to the Estimates will scarcely be noticed, while we shall be preparing for contingencies which may arise. But boats and catchers must be vastly superior to those now afloat or they will be of little value.

Captain Wharton wishes it to be known that he is in search of a copy of the secret orders which, in 1768, were delivered to Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) James Cook previously to the sailing of the Endeavour, and he will be much obliged to any one who will help him in his quest. From the Admiralty letter-book he has learnt that such orders were issued, and it is possible some representative of one of Cook's officers, or descendant of someone who at the time was at the Admiralty, may be in possession of a copy.

M. Burdeau has just made a very important reorganisation of the French naval forces. Our readers will remember that during the administration of M. Barbey, largely under the impulsion of MM. Brisson, Cochery, and other of his critics, a considerable step was made in bringing the French vessels nearer to mobilisation. There was a large increase of ships in commission, and every vessel deemed of effective value was brought up to the first category of the reserve—that is, was so placed that it could be made ready for sea, nominally within forty-eight hours; but, actually in some cases, in much less. The estimates of this year provided for the constitution, for the first time, of a Reserve Squadron of three divisions, in addition to the Active Squadron in the Mediterranean, while the Channel Division was double and became a squadron of two divisions. The maintenance of these formations, however, was soon shown to be too costly for the financial resources of the Government, and M. Barbey's successor, M. Cavaignac, found himself the object of a good deal of unreasoning criticism when he declared that modifications were necessary. It has remained for M. Cavaignac's successor to discover, in constituting a category of ships in "disponibilité," a means of accomodating the possible with the desirable. There are, indeed, critics who declare that these formations of "disposable" ships is but the reconstitution, under another name, of the depised second category of the reserve, but this is not correct.

The ships an "disponibilite" will, in effect, be officered like the vessels in the category of "trials," that is, they will have a captain, a second, four lieutenants, three or four principal engineers, a surgeon, and others, and their crews will consist of a fixed nucleus, which cannot be less than that of ships in the second category, increased by 25 per cent., and of a supplementary and changeable contingent. They will be at the naval ports, though not in dock, and unlike other vessels in such case they will not be subject to the naval perfects, but will remain under the orders of the Commanders of the Squadron or division in which they will be grouped. Moreover, once in two months, they will go to sea with full effectives. The first effect of the new arrangement will be to place the whole of the Mediterranian Reserve Squadron, and half the Channel Squadron, in disponibilite; but it is the intention of the Minister to maintain them so during the winter only (from October 15), and to reconstitute the formation in the month of May. These will thus be effectively trained by the period of the naval manœuvres. In the Channel, the ships to be placed in the new category at Brest will be the Suffren (which will remain notwithstanding the flagship of Vice-Admiral Lefevel), and two other bastleships, as well as the Lance and two sea-going torpedo-boats, while the Victorieuse, two "coast-defence" armourclads, the Epervier, the Salve, and two torpedo-boats, will form a division under Rear-Admiral Barrera as Second-in-Command. Sundry mutations will take place in the Mediterranean, and, after October 15, the Active Squadron will consist of the battleships, Formidable (flag), H[illegible] Devastation, Duperre, Courbet, Redoutable, Marce[illegible]a, Baudin, and Dugueselin; cruisers the Cecille, Jean Bart, Davout, Cosmao, Lalande and Troude; the torpedo-cruisers Faucon, Vautour, Wattignies, Dragon, Leger, and Levrier, and six sea-going torpedo-boats.

Lord Ronald Gower has the reputation of being an able and cultivated gentleman, but his efforts to pose as a military historian are not quite a success. Writing to the "Pall Mall Gazette" last week to put the editor right in the matter of the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lord Ronald makes the startling announcement that the regiment was raised by his "grandmother, the 'Duchess-Countess' of Sutherland" and not by the Duke of Argyll; and he comes to the logical conclusion that its present title is a misnomer. It should he says be named the "Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders." Should it? We are inclined to think that the Duchess-Countess in question had about as much to say to the raising of the regiment as had "General" Booth; indeed no one would be more astonished than my "grandmother" to hear that she raised a regiment in Argyllshire composed entirely of the family and clan of Campbell. Lord Ronald Gower is unaware that the regiment which the Duchess of Sutherland raised in 1799-1800 (the old 93rd) was amalgamated in 1881 with the old 91st which the Duke of Argyll raised in 1724. As the 91st was the senior battalion in every sense, it would be both unreasonable and ridiculous to call the regiment anything but the "Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders."

A correspondent writes:—Among the interesting figures of the Church Congress now assembled at Folkestone is Major-General Sir John Bissett, K.C.B. Sir John is hale and hearty, and spends some part of every day upon that picturesque breathing-ground, the Lees, or the Sprees, as Mr. Edmund Yates has named the cliff. Sir John Bissett, in his short military cape thrown back right and left so as to exhibit its scarlet lining, is often mistaken for a French general; but happily he is nothing of the kind, but very British, very patriotic, and, if he had his way, would be glad enough to lead a British army anywhere, and do the proverbial anything.

Is it not strange asks, the Service paper, that of the fourteen pictures which are to represent British are at the Chicago Exhibition only one has the remotest reference to this country, its past, present, or future? One would have imagined that the glorious history of the nation would have inspired our painters, and that in such an exhibition as that which will be held at Chicago incidents connected with British enterprise, exploration, adventure, and the like, would have formed the subject of British pictures. But this kind of subject does not afford scope enough for the nude, the novel, or the namby-pamby styles, specimens of all of which are, we notice, to cross the Atlantic.

We have it on the authority of Hassan Ahmed, the Constantinople correspondent of the "Reichswehr," that the Turkish naval authorities are projecting a new shipbuilding programme. We know not whether we must wait until the Greek kalends for its completion. According to this authority the chief construction will be a battleship, of which the Turkish papers give no further particulars than that she will be 340 ft. in length, and 0 ft. in beam. Then we have twenty-four gunboats for coast-service of 197 tons displacement, 120 ft. long, and 18 ft. beam, having triple-expansion engines to give a speed of twelve knots, and a torpedo [illegible] As our readers are aware, the [illegible]hmondieh, Orkanieh, Azizeh, [illegible] tons) dating from the years [illegible]o be transformed into vessels [illegible]bt, forming a hexagonal fortress [illegible] and aft. The "Azizeh" and [illegible]een completed, but it has been [illegible]her two frigates shall be other-[illegible]The information in the Turkish [illegible], very vague. Hassan Ahmed [illegible] Orkanieh" will soon be com-[illegible]pleted.

Complaint is frequently made as to the text-books in use for the various military examinations, and there is no doubt that some of them could be considerably improved upon. We are frequently asked, for instance, what books should be read on tactics. Clery used to be the text-book for the promotion examinations, but of late years candidates have been simply informed that they may read what they like, besides the drill regulations. Clery is still however the official book for Sandhurst and the Militia competitive, and it is generally understood to be less satisfactory that it might be. Some time ago it was believed to be the intention of the War Office to bring out a modernised and improved edition of Home's "Precis." This should be done, and if Clery is to continue in use it should be remodelled and brought into harmony with present [illegible]

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She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
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As the vine curls her tendrils.

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EDWARDS' "HARLENE."

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"SIR,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
"Mrs. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Thoroughly Restores Premature Grey Hair to its Natural Colour.

NOTHING SO EFFECTUAL AS EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
"DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
"E. RICKET,
595, High-road, Gunnersbury."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Produces a Splendid Growth of Whiskers and Moustachios.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
"DEAR SIR,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
Is unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and unsurpassed as a Dressing

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
"DEAR SIR,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Baldness. Acts at once.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
"SIR,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

A DISTANT FRIEND.
"DEAR SIR,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair. Kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private ARTHUR HARRIS.
"Kasr-el-nil Barracks, Cairo, Egypt."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Positively stops the Hair from Falling.

PHYSICIANS AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENT.

1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & CO.,
95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA, THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

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OGDENS FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

C. COX & Co. CALCUTTA
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☞ *Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by* Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

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A DELICIOUS FOOD.

FOR INFANTS. THE AGED.

FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.

THE only *perfect* food, made from the richest milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery.

MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water.

MALTED MILK is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America.

MALTED MILK keeps indefinitely, and is an inexpensive diet for all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

Trade and Native Dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
* Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," smoothness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is set in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything if fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

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Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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Interesting, Profitable, and Lady-like Employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Underclothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks Knitted (without seam or join) in thirty-five minutes, superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Pattern, equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/6, 3/6, 5/6, and 7/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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AFTER USE.

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of Anti-Bilious Remedies
D^r GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
As the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co., 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
D^r GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGEES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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CURED BY THE
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonful night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonful night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue
D^r REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona & of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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The Best and Purest COCOA

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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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THE increased demand for watches of a more or less complicated character, which have hitherto been available only to the wealthy and the many improvements which have been made, resulting in lessening the cost of their manufacture, has enabled us to add to our stock a number of the most useful of these novelties at prices which have been hitherto impossible.

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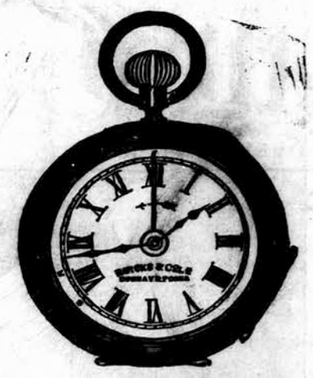
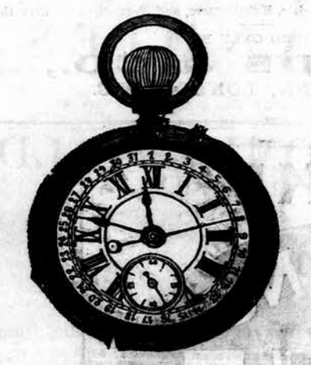
A first-class lever Watch combined with the most improved Chronograph action, equal in accuracy to the best Gold and Silver Chronographs. Registering to within a fifth of a second.
Rs. 60 and 70.



THE "ALARUM" WATCH.
By simply moving the long indicator to any hour desired, the Alarum will be set in motion as in an ordinary Alarm Clock, making sufficient sound to awake any ordinary sleeper.
A splendid Timekeeper.
Rs. 35.

THE "PIONEER" WATCH.
For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.
No one in the Districts or in the Jungle should be without one.
Rs. 30 only.
A similar Watch, having, instead of a Compass, a miniature Roulette Table or Race-course which may be made to revolve rapidly by moving a spring.
Rs. 30.



THE "SINGLE CALENDAR" WATCH.
This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial; the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.
A thoroughly reliable Watch.
Rs. 24.
In Silver cases
Rs. 35.

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COWAN'S
HIDE SPECIFIC,
For the Prevention of Vermin, &c., in Dry Hides,
Is of unfailing and unrivalled quality, with 50 years' tried and proved efficacy.
Reference to all the LONDON HIDE BROKERS.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.
FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN
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"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

PUREST, SAFEST, BEST. "Vinolia" Soap. FOR TOILET, NURSERY & BATH
THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
In five kinds: *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4d., Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.
In three sizes:
In pink, white, and cream tints.
CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES
The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.
By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in the Room, before going to bed
PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.
as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering
MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.
EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.
These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.
Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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